

Government Urges Calm

U.S.-Peking Ties Shake Up Taiwan

By Fox Butterfield
TAIPEI, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Every pack of cigarettes here now bears an admonition, not about the danger of smoking, but a much more immediate problem to this island's 16 million residents: "Maintain self-respect and self-reliance. Stay calm in the face of adversity."

The unstated adversity is the chance that the United States will normalize relations with Communist China and break its diplomatic and military ties with Taiwan.

Taiwan was relieved that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's recent trip to Peking seemed to produce no progress toward normalization. It was the latest in a series of high-level U.S. visits to China that have created something of an annual crisis here.

But there is growing anxiety here over Taiwan's future. And there is an increasing realization that no matter how hard Taiwan's people work—Taiwan has achieved an annual economic growth rate of better than 8 per cent for the last two decades—the island's fate lies very much in U.S. hands.

Where once many people evad-

ed the question or simply shrugged it off, there are now tangible signs of nervousness.

According to postal authorities, for example, 200,000 Taiwanese wrote letters to the White House before Mr. Vance's trip urging President Carter not to recognize Peking. Ironically, this campaign began after a U.S. student studying Chinese in Taipei wrote the Taipei newspaper Lienho Pao suggesting to help themselves.

Some Chinese here also were surprised when the Taiwan Presbyterian Church, the largest Protestant denomination on the island with 200,000 members, issued a call for "independence and freedom for the people of Taiwan" on Aug. 18, just before Mr. Vance left for Peking.

In the past, discussion of making Taiwan independent from China, which the Nationalists claim to rule, has been forbidden.

Signers Questioned

The signers of the declaration reportedly were questioned by agents of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist party. The declaration, which copied the language Mr. Carter had used in his presidential campaign last year, was

seen as another indication of how thinking has begun to change.

Even a 20-year-old bellboy complained to a hotel guest, "If the United States breaks relations with us, you will be sorry. We have been your friends for so many years. How can you show us a bad heart?"

Diplomats here say that there is no evidence that the nervousness has led to any tangible economic reaction—there has been no measurable flight of capital from the island, for instance. The real estate market has remained strong, and even the local stock market has gone up recently.

Nor, according to U.S. officials, has there been any increase in the number of visas issued for Chinese going to the United States.

Contingency Plans

But "toothbrushism"—a popular phrase for Chinese who live in Taiwan but who could flee quickly because they have acquired U.S. citizenship or permanent residence and have invested money in the United States—has become a sensitive subject.

The current issue of the magazine This Generation was banned for a week until its editor deleted an article giving names of prominent Chinese who have connections in the United States.

Both Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, the late Chiang Kai-shek's son, and President Yen Chia-kan have children who live in the United States and reportedly hold U.S. citizenship. Many senior nationalist government and army officers, who fled from the mainland in 1949, have made it a practice to take out this kind of insurance.

Although Taiwan has made major and successful efforts to build up its defense and economy, it still clearly is dependent on the United States. All its important weapons systems have come from the United States, except the recent purchase of components for surface-to-surface missiles from Israel after Washington refused to supply such arms. Whether Washington will continue to sell Taiwan arms after normalization is a major concern here.

Canal Treaties Offer Panama Prospect of Fiscal Salvation

By Susanna McBee
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—To Panamanians, the canal transfer treaties mean much more than an end to "Yankee imperialism." They offer a ticket, perhaps the only ticket, to economic salvation.

While it is not fair to say—as some treaty opponents do—that Panama is bankrupt, its economy is at a standstill and it is deep in debt.

"The Panamanians have borrowed an awful lot of money," said Walter Bastian, an international trade specialist at the Commerce Department. "They're going to have a hard time servicing their debt. The judgment day is coming."

How soon is a matter of debate. Such treaty opponents as the American Legion and Gov. Melvin Thomson, R-N.H., have asserted that Panama is near collapse. They charge that the international banking community is backing ratification because the revenues guaranteed by the treat-

ies would bail out Panama. The treaties provide for control of the canal to pass to Panama by the year 2000.

Short Run

The consensus at the State Department and in major U.S. banks is that, even without the treaties, Panama, in the short run, would be able to continue servicing its debt, rescheduling some of its loans, and paying off others by securing new ones.

A State Department economist said, "Without the treaty Panama is going to have a very tight squeeze. With it, the belt can be loosened up a little."

Nicolas Ardito-Barletta, Panama's planning and economic policy minister, said in an interview that new income from the treaties "will be a shot in the arm to get us out of our recession."

The income would stimulate investment, "allowing us to accelerate our development programs . . . and to refinance some of our debts," he said.

Asked what would happen to Panama's economy if the treaty governing the gradual return of the canal and the Canal Zone and another treaty guaranteeing the canal's neutrality are not approved, Mr. Ardito-Barletta replied, "It would be really bad. We couldn't expand our public sector investment program and we would have to refinance—roll over—more of our debts."

Some Experts

Part of Panama's financial difficulties stem from the fact that the nation is small and has a population of only 1.7 million and few natural resources. It makes money primarily from the canal and some agricultural exports, including bananas, sugar and beef.

Panama suffered a devastating yearlong drought that cut export earnings by nearly one-quarter before it ended in mid-May. The country is still reeling from the flood of oil prices in world oil prices since 1974. Its sugar crop has increased, but world prices for sugar have plummeted.

Panama's economic growth rate, which was about 5 per cent early in this decade, slumped to 1.7 per cent in 1975, growth topped completely last year and this year.

Its public-sector debt, meanwhile, soared to \$1.4 billion this year. Debt service alone requires 32 cents of every \$1 of revenue the government gets.

Cairo, Arafat Welcome Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

ouncement did not refer to the PLO as the representative of Palestinians, but a PLO spokesman said that the U.S. statement clearly meant the organization.

"It has become an internationally recognized reality that no lasting and just Middle East peace can be achieved without taking into full account the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO," he added.

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Begin's top adviser said today that Israel is not a "third-rate" country that must give in to outside pressure.

Shmuel Katz, Mr. Begin's adviser on international information, said that there can be no prior coordination of positions between Jerusalem and Washington because "what it means, in plain Hebrew, is giving in to the United States."

Ulster Gunmen Kill 1
BELFAST, Sept. 13 (UPI).—A part-time soldier of the Ulster Defense Regiment was killed today by gunmen as he was driving to work near Gortin, 60 miles north of here.



Leon Jaworski

Seoul Seeks Compromise Over Park

By William Chapman
SEOUL, Sept. 13 (WP).—The South Korean government, still insisting it will not require Tongsun Park's return to the United States, today offered alternatives it hopes might resolve the impasse that has endangered future U.S. aid to this country.

They include an invitation for Leon Jaworski, special counsel for the House Ethics Committee, to bring an investigation team to South Korea.

Other possibilities, according to government officials, were for a joint U.S.-Korean investigation or for a South Korean government inquiry that would furnish information on Tongsun Park to Washington.

The intended compromises came amid reports the government of President Park Chung Hee is seriously concerned that the affair will damage its hopes for U.S. aid programs pending in Congress.

However, the officials adamantly reiterated their refusal to send Tongsun Park to the United States for interrogation.

Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin, who leaves tomorrow morning for talks on the issue in Washington, said at a news conference that his country is willing to compromise only within the framework of its law.

A South Korean businessman and once-prominent Washington social figure, Tongsun Park was indicted by a Washington grand jury on charges of bribing congressmen in an attempt to influence U.S. policy toward his country. He has refused to return to the United States for questioning and the South Korean government has said that it will not force him to do so.

Congressional Hostility

The compromise offers arose after reports reached here over the weekend of congressional hostility toward South Korean aid programs.

According to a nongovernment source, the government was shocked last week when an amendment cutting the 1978 foreign aid budget by \$108 million was defeated in the House by a margin of 205 to 181. The narrowness of the margin, it was said, alerted the government to its loss of political support in Washington.

Newspapers here today also gave prominent publicity to a Washington Post report saying that legislation intended to support the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops also is endangered by the Tongsun Park affair. That legislation would permit withdrawing U.S. forces to leave behind a half-billion-dollar worth of supplies and weapons for South Korean use.

A government official today expressed strong objections to efforts to link that scandal with the U.S. pullout. Tongsun Park's presence here should not be allowed to become mixed up with South Korean defenses, he said.

He insisted that Tongsun Park was not working for the South Korean government when he was in Washington. The grand jury indicted Tongsun Park for conspiring with two former Korean Central Intelligence Agency directors in the influence-buying scheme. They were named as unindicted co-conspirators. The Washington Post has reported that U.S. intelligence agencies found that Tongsun Park was part of a lobbying effort which the South Korean government started in about 1970 to assure continued U.S. assistance.

Jaworski Seeks Powers
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—M. Jaworski wants broad authority to question witnesses that has been granted before only in the impeachment inquiry of former President Richard Nixon.

The House speaker Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said yesterday he supported the request.

Independence, Autonomy Sought
Self-Rule Drives Divide Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Corsican passions are running high over the activities of separatists who are trying to bomb their way to independence from France and have vowed to take their fight to the French mainland.

Security authorities have ordered special protection for government leaders and the police are keeping an eye on known separatist militants among Corsicans living in France.

The attacks are the work of the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), which is believed to number no more than 300 activists but is busily seeking publicity and recruits.

Resentment at alleged French neglect of the Mediterranean island's problems and the fear that Corsicans could lose their identity have long inflamed separatist sentiment.

An additional source of tension is the presence in Corsica of thousands of *pieds noirs*, French settlers who fled Algeria when that country became independent in 1962 after a bloody colonial war.

Threat of Killings

Members of the FLNC are hiding out in the rugged scrublands of Corsica. Recently they ambushed some journalists to their headquarters, in woods outside Bastia. There, a hooded guerrilla leader said: "We have always tried to spare the lives of our compatriots, but the lives of our enemies matter little to us. We shall carry the struggle to the mainland, to the enemy's heart in France."

The guerrilla news conference was held just after the FLNC had blown up a television relay station, depriving two-thirds of the island of programs from Paris. It was the most spectacular of a rash of explosions last month.

For the authorities, the most troubling aspect of the guerrilla news conference was the threat to attack people in the future. Until now, the bombers have confined their attacks to property.

Last year there were nearly 400 bombing assaults against government buildings and some raids on farms owned by the *pieds noirs*, who have become a focus for hostility.

Backlash Bombings

Recently the number of backlash bomb attacks against cars and homes of Corsican nationalists has increased, leading security officials to fear an escalation of violence on the Northern French island.

Islanders who have had to put up with bad roads, a neglected rail network, lack of industry and jobs and endemic poverty have viewed the newcomers from Algeria as unjustly favored by the French authorities.

The main complaint is that *pieds noirs* families, with the help of subsidies from the French government, were able to buy up the best land on the island.

The *pieds noirs* refuse to be intimidated. They feel they have their backs to the sea once more and are determined to stay put. At nightfall the settlers from North Africa mount guard with shotguns over their vineyards, in a grim return to the tensions of the Algerian war.

Autonomy Movement

The FLNC activists constitute a small minority, but their bitterness is shared by a much wider movement of Corsican nationalists who support the relatively moderate Union of Corsican People.

An invasion last March of Zaire's Shaba Province—formerly Katanga—by former Katangese guerrillas.

The former minister, who also was vice-president of Zaire, denied the charges during the trial. He can appeal to the Zaire supreme court and also can seek presidential clemency.

According to the prosecution, the invasion plans were revealed to Mr. Nguzi in Brussels last January by an exiled opposition leader. The rebel was said to have told Mr. Nguzi that President Mobutu Sese Seko "was likely to face nasty surprises in Shaba."

In March, the Katangese dissidents invaded the province from Angola. They were repelled after 80 days by Zaire troops assisted by 1,500 Moroccan troops by the French Air Force.

Death by Firing Squad

As the sentence of death by firing squad was announced in Kinshasa, Zaire lodged an official protest in Belgium for alleged interference in Zaire's internal affairs.

The official Zairian news agency AZAP said that Mr. Nguzi's successor, Umba Di Lubela, had protested attempts by a Belgian lawyer, Jozef Wolf, to defend Mr. Nguzi.

The lawyer, who returned to Brussels after being refused entry to Zaire, said: "People are frightened there are including judges. I am convinced Mr. Nguzi is innocent."

Several high-ranking Zairian officers and civil servants have been sentenced to death after President Mobutu said that he would show no mercy to those accused of betraying him. So far, there have been no reports of executions. Informed African sources in Paris said that the last known executions for political offenses in Zaire took place after an abortive coup against President Mobutu in 1965.

Romania Rejects Role As Mideast Mediator

VIENNA, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Romania has declined to mediate between Israel and Arab states, President Nicolae Ceausescu told the "Icarus" radio and television network today.

Speculation about a possible Romanian role was sparked off by a visit to Bucharest by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last month. Romania is the only Communist nation which has relations with Israel as well as Arab governments.

Autonomist leader Edmond Simeoni is preparing to drum up international support for his cause. He said in a recent interview: "I will go anywhere to explain our struggle. . . . We shall not point the finger of accusation at France, because history has made us part of the French destiny. But we shall explain who we are and what we want."

Ludien Alfonsi, another autonomist leader, said: "You will never see a place with so many old people as this. No fewer than 50,000 youngsters have left the island in the last 10 years. If it goes on like this, we shall be a minority in our own homeland."

While the outlaws of the front seek total independence from France, the union is aiming for internal autonomy through a Corsican executive and assembly.

The French government will have none of all this. At a meeting in Paris with top French officials from the island to discuss the building crisis, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing emphasized his duty to protect the unity of the French republic.

Other local persons said that Italy's industrial north and the government were treating the Mezzogiorno "like a colony." When they were reminded that since the end of World War II the nation had spent at least \$40 billion for the development of the deep south, the usual reaction was a shrug and wink, or some remark about political back-barrel practices and corruption.

There is a vast literature that seeks to explain why the north-south cleavage is sharper in Italy than in any other European country. Anyone traveling from Milan or Rome to Naples and farther south is struck by the dilapidated houses, badly functioning services and other signs of poverty in the south.

Across the Strait of Messina, Sicily is also producing plenty of news, all bad.

Officer Shot

A high police officer who for many years had been a leader in the fight against Mafia, Col. Giuseppe Russo, was killed by a shotgun blast in what looked like a vendetta two weeks ago, and there is no clue as to who ambushed him.

In Calais, a provincial capital in the interior of the island, an epidemic of typhoid fever is raging. Outbreaks of the disease and of viral hepatitis have been reported from other places in Sicily, in Sardinia and in the south of the Italian mainland.

Here in Naples, a census has just proved that this overcrowded city and its area hold the Italian—and perhaps even the European—record for youth unemployment. The total number of jobs here is also alarming.

As during the cholera scares in Naples and Bari four years ago, politicians and newspapers in the richer and more advanced north of Italy lament the deep south's underdevelopment. Neapolitans and other southerners do not take kindly to this.

No Sermons

"What we don't need is sermons," said Angelina Diocianese, a university student here. "The information media in the north are again speaking about us as if we belonged to the Third World—with a racist slant, giving to understand that we deserve all the misery because southerners are lazy and dirty."

What the south really needs, Miss Diocianese remarked, is a serious, long-term effort by the entire nation to help it. She said she abhorred violence but could understand why some of her classmates and friends had joined radical movements that advocated armed rebellion to ease the plight of the southerners.

Stance Is Shifted
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Carter's chief economic adviser said today that administration would not commit to a balance get out the window, a further tax cuts or he creating expenditures if needed if the economy is sharply.

The administration's policy "is not based on balanced budgets ahead of time. Nor does it blind faith in forecast strong private economy," Charles Schultz, chair of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said.

Although Mr. Schultz said that he believes a budget is still possible, he said he is moving a way from Mr. Carter's intent to such budgetary a 1981. Other economic advisers also have played down the commitment to balanced budgets as the economy shows signs of slow recent months.

Thatcher, Vail Discuss Mideast
S. Africa Issue
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—British Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher in a three-day visit here for a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

After her meeting with Mr. Vance, Mrs. Thatcher said she discussed the Mideast, but refused further comment.

She was to meet today President Carter and a night with former Secretaries Henry Kissinger.

Mrs. Thatcher arrived tonight after visits to New York and Houston. She will go to London tomorrow.

Ocean Balloon Down, Hopes
REYKJAVIK, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—One of the two A balloons whose after cross the Atlantic ended day with a ditching in the off Ireland said today it had been crazy to try.

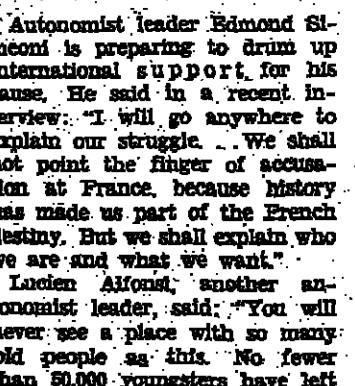
Don Abruzzo, 47, said he can say balloons carry them added: "Maybe we crazy, but somehow, must do this. Sooner the Atlantic will be by a lone balloon."

The other balloonist, Anderson, 43, commented might be ready to try after overcoming the day and sorrow of their fall was the 14th unsuccessful, long-ago attempt at first try in 1975.

Lisbon Boosts Pri Of Home Appliance
LISBON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Government raised the household appliance from today in another attempt to stimulate consumer spending and reduce the trade deficit.

The cost of the smaller television set rose to 55,000 escudos (\$1,304) and the portable stove to 26,000 (\$616).

Lisbon Theft Suspect
LISBON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Portuguese police arrested a Spaniard in connection with the medieval gold and jewelry theft in Oporto, in Spain, last month.



Edmond Simeoni

Crime, Disease, Joblessness

Italy's Mezzogiorno Is in the News Again

By Paul Holman
NAPLES (NYT).—Italy's deep south is making news again after one of its periods of seeming inertia when the rest of the nation tends to forget about it and its ancient, unresolved problems.

As usual, the news from the Mezzogiorno, as the south is called, is not good.

The government in Rome last week dispatched police reinforcements and helicopters to Calabria, the rocky toe of the Italian boot, to bring a flare-up of organized crime under control. "The Calabrian kidnapping industry is working overtime," a northern newspaper said.

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'Reform' Proposals Readied

Carter Seen Certain to Seek Tax Cut for Persons, Firms

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—President Carter's tax-revision proposals are considered certain to include a proposal to cut individual and corporate rates.

This is one of a long list of tax "reform" proposals now in the final stages of preparation by the Treasury and the White House staff after Treasury consultation with other agencies. Mr. Carter plans to submit a tax program to Congress next month.

Nothing in the package is final but at this point some ideas look like sure starters and some like nonstarters, according to sources.

The indications from Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have been that the minimum individual rate would be lowered to 10 per cent from 14 per cent and the top rate to 50 per cent from 70 per cent. The corporate tax rate is 48 per cent and probably would be dropped two or three points in the Carter plan.

Encourage Investment
Mr. Carter will present a lower corporate tax rate as one of three measures to encourage business investment. A second is certain to be a sweetening of the investment tax credit, by expanding it to include industrial buildings as well as equipment and probably by raising it to 12 per cent from 10 per cent. Whether such a boost should be temporary or permanent was understood to be an open question.

The credit is a subsidy, it means that a businessman or a

corporation can reduce its tax bill by 10 per cent of the eligible investment.

Ruled out as a spur to investment, it was understood, is faster depreciation, or write-offs, for business assets.

The third likely spur to investment is reduced taxation of corporate dividends. Corporate earnings are now taxed twice, once as corporate profits and again as dividends received by shareholders.

The administration is virtually certain to recommend to Congress the so-called partial integration method of relief. This means that the shareholder would get credit for taxes paid by the corporation. Individuals on high brackets would probably owe some additional tax. Individuals in low brackets would probably be entitled to a refund or a dividend tax credit applicable to the individual's overall tax liability.

Almost certain to be included in the reform is a proposal for a federal subsidy of 35 to 40 per cent of the interest paid on taxable state and local bonds.

Shrinking "Loophole"
Normally, these bonds are exempt from federal income tax, creating what some analysts regard as a "loophole" in the federal tax system. As a step toward shrinking that "loophole," Washington would subsidize the higher interest rate that would have to be paid to attract investors to taxable bonds.

Certain to be omitted will be any change in the deductibility of charitable contributions. Such a change would bring strong opposition by thousands of colleges, charities, churches and other tax-exempt institutions.

Also likely to be omitted is the proposal of some tax "reform" advocates that the government collect taxes on the appreciation of stock, real estate and other assets upon the death of the owner.

Such taxation of "unrealized" gains is a highly emotional issue, congressional sources say, because it is seen as shrinking the inheritance that can be left to children and in some cases forcing the sale of assets to pay taxes.

The overall package is expected to add up to a \$15-billion revenue loss for the Treasury in the first full year it takes effect. With about \$10 billion of that tax relief going to individuals and \$5 billion to business.

The administration is expected to argue that the stimulus to consumer spending and business investment will impart new vigor to the economy, lift federal revenues and ultimately help Mr. Carter realize his 1980 election-year goal of high employment and a balance in the budget proposed for 1981.

Business Meals
Another proposal expected to be included in the reform is a limit on deductions for business meals and entertainment. It will be a per capita ceiling—so much for each person in the restaurant or private dining room. Officials say they still are wrestling with finding a limit that will not cripple high-priced, expense-account restaurants in cities like New York and not be wholly academic in smaller communities where dining out is less costly.

The proposal is also likely to include a limit of about \$10,000 on deductions for mortgage interest.

The deductibility of interest has long been a target of tax reformers. Like other deductions, it confers a bigger break on the high-bracket taxpayer than on someone with a modest income.

Accordingly, the administration's thinking is to set an upper limit on these deductions that would not touch most taxpayers.

The White House plans to deliver the tax message to Congress Oct. 3.



SAFETY IN NUMBERS—Chicago policemen form a protective corridor as a young black student walks from school bus to an elementary school. Anti-busing pickets had gathered to protest arrival of 74 black students in desegregation program.

Fighting Curbs on His Overdrafts

Lance's 1976 Pleas on His Banking Aired

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—Port Lance approached a key federal official long before the 1976 election about how the official would deal with restrictions against a Lance-led bank if Jimmy Carter won the election and gave Mr. Lance a high government position, according to a national bank examiner.

In an affidavit given to the Internal Revenue Service, examiner Charles Francis Stuart quoted the Atlanta regional controller of the currency as telling him in May, 1976, that Mr. Lance had inquired about the issue and "what could be done . . . in the event an FBI background investigation materialized" following a Lance appointment to a Carter administration.

The regional controller, Donald Tarleton, testified today before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee that he could not remember a spring, 1976, discussion with Mr. Lance along the lines described by Mr. Stuart.

Nor, said Mr. Tarleton, did he recall the matter being raised in a meeting he had with Mr. Lance later in the year just two days before Mr. Carter named Mr. Lance to be budget director in his incoming administration.

Mr. Tarleton acknowledged, however, that he lifted the restrictions against the Calhoun First National Bank, the institution involved in the Stuart affidavit, later in the day on which he was visited by Mr. Lance, last Nov. 22. And he said he might not have done so if Mr. Lance had not come to see him.

The restrictions—imposed by agreement between the Calhoun bank and federal bank regulators in December, 1975—barred the bank from allowing overdrafts by Mr. Lance and members of his family.

Mr. Tarleton testified today that the purpose of Mr. Lance's visit last Nov. 22 was to advise him of his pending appointment as director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., asked Mr. Tarleton whether the subject of the agreement on the Calhoun bank's restrictions was raised during his conversation with Mr. Lance.

"I don't have any recollection of discussion of the Calhoun bank or the agreement," Mr. Tarleton said.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., then asked whether, if Mr. Lance had not called upon him, "it would have occurred to you to do it [lift the restrictions]?"

"It is possible it would not have occurred that day," the banking official said.

Mr. Tarleton testified amid increasing congressional demands for the resignation of Mr. Lance, former board chairman of the Calhoun bank.

Mr. Lance, who is scheduled to appear before the Senate com-

mittee on Thursday, told newsmen today that he does not intend to resign, either before or after his testimony. "I'm going to keep on doing the job at the Office of Management and Budget," he declared.

Mr. Lance was due at the White House later today. He said he intended his meeting with the President to focus on routine OMB business.

Meanwhile, at the Senate committee's hearing yesterday, it was reported that federal bank examiners in 1975 described Mr. Lance as a "very weak" administrator who was not considered a capable leading officer.

The committee chairman, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., read from a bank examiner's report that said the managers of the Calhoun First National Bank, of

which Mr. Lance was chief executive, "have replaced sound banking policies and procedures with an unhealthy degree of nepotism."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., read from another 1975 bank examiner's report on the National Bank of Georgia that criticized loans made by Mr. Lance and said that "hopefully" he would henceforth limit himself "to business development and public relations activities."

Mr. Lance was also an official at that bank.

Bank examiners' reports traditionally are kept confidential, even from the bank officers being examined. By reading these excerpts, Sen. Ribicoff and Sen. Percy provided the first public glimpses of Mr. Lance's reputation among the government's bank regulators.

18 Die in Kansas City Floods; Many Are Homeless, Missing

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13 (AP)—Flash floods left 18 persons dead, an undetermined number of others missing and hundreds more homeless or stranded today after the heaviest rains in the city's history.

"We had a six-foot wall of water roaring down Brush Creek . . . and it just swept up everything in its path, shoved it aside or rammed it way through," said Frank Spink, director of emergency preparedness for the city, as he described the scene at shopping center in the southern part of the city last night.

"Police are checking for possible additional deaths in the cars caught in the wall of water that swept Brush Creek, Ward Parkway and the Plaza shopping area," he said.

Mr. Spink said at least nine of the deaths were in the city itself, four in southern suburbs and two in eastern suburbs.

Armed Guards
The Plaza was one of the hardest hit areas as the normally low creek overflowed its banks, sent cars floating through the streets and dumped up to five feet of water in some stores.

Police armed with rifles stood guard during the night to protect stores from looters.

Water from the rampaging Blue River in the east section of the city forced the evacuation of 500 mobile homes at the Heart of America Trailer Court and closed the General Motors auto assembly plant and other industries in the Leeds district.

Widespread telephone and power cuts were reported. Light rains fell intermittently this morning and Scott Hooper, police media coordinator, said, "all day we'll be continuing to have flood-

For March Elections

Giscard's U.S. Envoy Reported Joining Rival Ticket of Chirac

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Sept. 13 (WP)—Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac has recruited France's ambassador to Washington, Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet, to run on the Gaullist ticket for the National Assembly in the elections in March, according to French political sources.

Mr. Kosciuszko-Morizet, a career diplomat who has headed the French Embassy in Washington since 1972, will resign as ambassador in four to six weeks. He is to be replaced by François de Lebonlay, who was born and educated in Washington and is now director of political affairs at the Foreign Ministry here.

Mr. Kosciuszko-Morizet's decision to play an active role for the Gaullists puts him at political odds with his current boss, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in the bruising rivalry for influence with the coalition of Gaullists and centrists that has ruled France for 30 years.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican party will join other minor parties in the coalition in running candidates against the more conservative Gaullist lists in the first round of balloting for the National Assembly in March.

The coalition's top candidates will then face run-off battles with candidates from the Socialist-Communist alliance that has a clear lead in public opinion polls.

Mr. Kosciuszko-Morizet's departure from Washington is being delayed until after this week's visit there by Prime Minister Raymond Barre. The ambassador will be in Paris next week to discuss whether he will take on an interim government assignment before reaching the retirement age of 65 in January.

He has been under consideration to head a new disarmament office within the government but reportedly turned down that post as being a step down from the Washington embassy.

Running as an independent, Mr. Kosciuszko-Morizet was elected as a municipal councillor in the Yvelines district, west of Paris, last March, while still serving as ambassador. He reportedly is considering running from the town of Reims for the National Assembly.

Barring last-minute changes, his successor will be Mr. de Lebonlay, the son of a French career diplomat who served in



Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet

the United States. Mr. de Lebonlay has served in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and was in the French Embassy in Washington from 1954 to 1958.

Bell Case Stirs Anger in England

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—The government was severely criticized today for failure to undertake a major search for a convicted child killer, Mary Bell, 20, who escaped from a low-security prison two days ago.

She was 11 years old when she was sentenced to an indefinite term for manslaughter in the killing of two small boys. The prosecution said at her trial that she strangled the children "solely for the pleasure and excitement of murder."

Members of Parliament, criminologists and newspapers today accused the Home Office of a grave error of judgment and questioned its assertion that Mary Bell was no longer dangerous.

Miss Bell escaped with another girl Sunday from the low-security prison, in Staffordshire.

New Free Flight By Space Shuttle

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP)—Two astronauts steered the space shuttle Enterprise through a winding five-minute glide today in a successful second free flight test of the craft designed for space commuting in the 1980s.

The airframe-sized space plane lifted cleanly from its carrier plane a few minutes behind schedule and touched down on the desert exactly as planned.

Plummeting more than four miles in five minutes, the 75-ton Enterprise reached speeds of more than 310 miles an hour. After touchdown, the enterprise rolled for about two minutes down the dry lakebed runway.

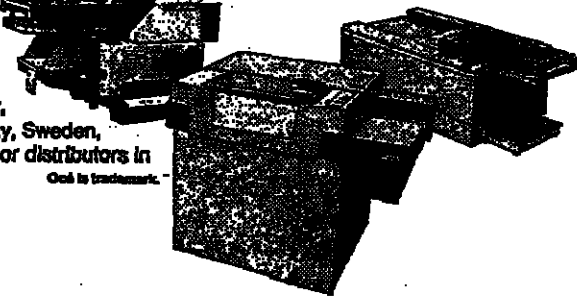
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Anti-Semitism, National Rivalries Are Issues

Radio Liberty Shaken by Feud of Old-Timers, Newcomers

By Michael Getler

MUNICH (WP).—"You're got to keep in mind, Radio Liberty official Frank Starr said, "that these people come out of a strongly adversarial society in the Soviet Union, where one had to fight for everything. So it's still natural for them to fight."

The people Mr. Starr was talking about are Russian emigrants—old and new—who work for the U.S.-sponsored radio station here that beams broadcasts daily into the Soviet Union.

And they are fighting—at least some of them—only now it is among themselves, in a feud that has involved charges of fascism and anti-Semitism and a court suit for defamation of character.

It has also disrupted relations in the station's newsroom and rattled American officials who oversee the station's operations.

What is at stake, according to Victor Fedoseyev, a Soviet dis-

sident who arrived in the West in 1971 and works as a senior program specialist. "Is the question of free access to a microphone of people with anti-Semitic or nondemocratic Russian nationalist tendencies."

Some Worries

American officials reject such an assessment, but the dispute has them worried for several reasons:

- The charges of anti-Semitism could erode the U.S. Congress's support for the station's budget.

- It could cause problems in West Germany with the ruling Social Democratic party's left wing, which has never been too happy about the station's presence here.

- And there is worry that Soviet-bloc propaganda ministries will make use of the feud's existence at the upcoming Belgrade conference called to review compliance with the 1975 Hel-

sinki agreements on European cooperation and security.

The roots of the dispute go back to the late 1960s when a new wave of emigrants—the first in many years—was allowed out of the Soviet Union.

Many were younger, more liberal and better educated than their predecessors. Many were Jewish activists and dissidents. Many came from places in the Soviet Union other than the Russian heartland. But all had up-to-date language skills and other knowledge vital to an émigré radio station. Radio Liberty hired many of them.

Until then, the station had been staffed for its first 30 or so years largely by émigrés and their offspring from what was a different kind of Soviet Union. They had come West much

earlier. Many were conservative, Christian Orthodox and, to some degree, elitist and strong Russian nationalists.

U.S. officials concede that some were and remain sympathetic toward an organization known as the People's Labor Alliance, or NTS, an anti-Bolshevik group now headquartered in West Germany and one that is described by critics as tending toward both anti-Semitism and fascism.

Given the new mixture of ethnic and national rivalries and the fact the some new arrivals moved into important jobs, there was bound to be some bitterness.

But beginning in 1975, the tone became nasty, with some earlier émigrés complaining that the station was becoming dominated by liberal Jews.

Victoria Semenova, a producer-announcer, wrote a widely circulated memo charging that many Radio Liberty programs did not have "a Russian spirit . . . the great Russian culture . . . and by spirit I mean one based on Christianity and Orthodoxy."

Many Jewish staffers viewed it as anti-Semitic and as implying they were somehow less Russian than the others. Miss Semenova was reprimanded by U.S. officials here.

Last November, Radio Liberty was reorganized and some American officials were transferred.

Vladimir Matusevich, a Jew who had escaped to the West in 1968, lost his position as director

of the Russian Service. Mr. Matusevich, now a senior staff commentator, and Mr. Fedoseyev, who also lost some editorial authority, have called the reorganization "a purge."

Last January, the well-known Soviet émigré scientist Leonid Plyusov visited here and, during a staff session, disparaging remarks about Jews as the source of all trouble in Russia allegedly were made by at least one staff member.

The incident prompted a complaint by Jewish dissident Rachel Fedoseyev, who claimed that the episode was characteristic of what had been happening at the station for over a year in a trend that the U.S. management had not stopped and actually had helped by the reorganization.

American officials reprimanded both the staff member and Mrs. Fedoseyev.

Then a memo from 70 staff members accused Mr. Fedoseyev of inciting national hatred, whereupon she filed a court suit charging a dozen of the memo's signers with defamation of character.

In the aftermath, Mr. Matusevich asked U.S. officials for an investigation.

The Board of International Broadcasting, which oversees the station from Washington, replied that its members "have been aware for some time of the issues" and they thought some new actions would alleviate his concerns.

This apparently was a reference to the biling in May of Mr. Starr, a veteran Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, as director of the Russian service.

Things have calmed down some since Mr. Starr's arrival, although the court hearing, set for this month, may revive the animosity.

In the midst of all of this, new surveys on audiences show that Mr. Starr calls a "dramatic" drop-off of 50 per cent, from an estimated 6.2 million listeners in 1973 and 1974 to 3.1 million in the last two years.

Although the latest sample period largely predates the reorganization, the statistics are also apt to fuel the controversy about whether the internal quarrel is hurting quality.

Sacco, Vanzetti Files Released

In Massachusetts

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 13 (WP).—State police officials yesterday released their files on the Sacco and Vanzetti murder case, including a document authorizing the wiretap on Felix Frankfurter, then a defense attorney for the Italian anarchists, who were executed here in 1927.

State police were ordered by the secretary of state's office on Aug. 24 to make their records on the case available to the public.

Following a search of police files in several storage areas throughout Massachusetts, state police finally released the 1,100 pages of documents yesterday. They shed no new light on the guilt or innocence of the two anarchists who were convicted of murder in 1921.

Among the papers was found a letter, dated Aug. 1, 1927, from Massachusetts Attorney General Arthur Redding authorizing the then commissioner of public safety to tap the telephone or telegraph wires at the Duxbury home of Frankfurter, a Harvard law school professor, to obtain "official information."

Frankfurter was a defense attorney for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and wrote a scorching article in Atlantic Monthly magazine calling for a new trial for the pair in April, 1927, shortly before they were executed.

Arabs Face Death For Land Sale

AMMAN, Sept. 13 (AP).—A military court sentenced six Jordanians to death this week for selling their real estate to Israeli occupiers in the West Bank of Jordan.

The six were tried and condemned in absentia, under a special law prohibiting, under the penalty of death, the sale by Arabs of property to the Israelis.

The government has accused Israel of trying to purchase real estate from Arabs on the West Bank, particularly in the eastern sector of Jerusalem, as part of a drive to Judaize these areas. The West Bank, along with Egypt's Sinai, the Gaza Strip and Syria's Golan Heights have been under Israeli occupation since the 1967 war.

Woman Senator Ends Hunger Strike in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—A 67-year-old woman senator accepted intravenous nourishment yesterday to end a 15-day hunger strike protesting lack of female candidates for the French Senate. Her husband said that he made the decision to call it off.

Mrs. Jeanne Alexandre-Debray stopped eating Aug. 29 after the Republican party dropped her as a candidate for Sept. 25 senatorial elections.



BELLIGERENT BUNNY—Harvey the attack rabbit, who has bitten 16 persons, gets a grip on his food bowl. The rabbit guards the ASPCA offices in Manhattan and the animal society has warned burglars that Harvey "does not have a nice disposition."

Black Activist Dies in Jail In S. Africa

Official Says Biko Was on Hunger Strike

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Steve Biko, 30, leading black activist in South Africa, died last night in police custody after a one-week hunger strike, police said today.

Reporters who talked him shortly before his detention by security police Aug. 18 that Mr. Biko appeared to be in robust good health.

He was the 19th black to die since March of last year being held under the new laws which permit indefinite detention without trial.

His death shocked the community and there were immediate renewed demands for official legal inquiry into deaths of blacks in detention under the security laws.

Mr. Biko was honorary

N.J. Federal Attorney Quits, Blames Carter Bow to Politics

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—The corruption-fighting U.S. attorney for New Jersey, Jonathan Goldstein, resigned yesterday after White House pressure and accused President Carter of backing off campaign promises to take the federal prosecutors' jobs out of politics.

"You and Attorney General [Griffin] Bell have determined that my record of accomplishment on behalf of the United States must give way to the dictates of politics," Mr. Goldstein wrote in his letter of resignation.

His office had drawn nationwide attention for its nonpartisan prosecution of links between politicians and organized crime, and his retention in office was considered a test of President Carter's repeated campaign pledge to do away with the political spoils system for the selection of U.S. attorneys and federal judges.

Traditionally, U.S. attorneys resign upon the election of a new administration and their successors are selected from a list submitted by senators from the party in power. Mr. Goldstein, 36, who has worked for the Justice Department since graduating from law school 12 years ago, was appointed by former President Richard Nixon in June, 1974.

Mr. Carter has been under intense pressure from Sen. Harrison Williams, D-N.J., to replace Mr. Goldstein with a Democrat. Mr. Goldstein said in his letter

to the President that he was told by Associate Attorney General Michael Reagan in the spring that he was likely to be replaced "because the attorney general had received a confidential White House memorandum directing each Cabinet officer to bring patronage requests from Democratic senators and representatives."

The Justice Department refused any comment on the letter, as did the White House, which said it could not find such a memo.

Robert Del Tufo, 44, the first assistant attorney general of New Jersey, is slated to be nominated by President Carter for the U.S. attorney's job in the state. While Mr. Del Tufo was on a list of seven names submitted by Sen. Williams to the White House, he is considered by New Jersey politicians to be closer to the House Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J.

An aide to Sen. Williams said the senator and Mr. Del Tufo have no political ties. He called Mr. Del Tufo a professional law enforcement man "who can do a better job" than Mr. Goldstein, and added: "We'd rather have our professional in the job than theirs."

In an unusual breach of senatorial courtesy, New Jersey's Republican senator, Clifford Case, who recommended Mr. Goldstein for the job, called the forced resignation "a loss for everyone in the state, no matter who his successor is."

Steve Biko

ident of South Africa's black consciousness movement, the Black People's Congress. He was known for his spoken protest of South Africa's laws. He never advocated revolution, but realization by the black in his own identity and to mould his own destiny in South Africa, where the whites are outnumbered one.

Justice Minister James said in a statement today Mr. Biko was arrested near Cape Province town of Grahamstown Aug. 18 on the basis of information that he was involved in subversive activities.

He was arrested in connection with activities related to riots in Port Elizabeth, drafting and distributing pamphlets which incited and violence.

Before Mr. Kruger's death there had been no indication Mr. Biko was on a hunger strike. The statement did not say if any attempt had been to force-feed him.

SUCCESSFUL LICENSING TO AND FROM JAPAN Revised Edition

By Yoshio Matsunaga, senior licensing consultant, Fuji National City, Consulting Ltd., CITIBANK, N.Y. / Fuji Bank Tokyo Subsidiary

Size: 150 x 215mm Pages: 220 Price: US\$35.00 (including airmail charge) Special Price: US\$30.00 for holders of First Edition of this book or Public/University Library

This is the first book about licensing ever published in Japan in the English language. The First Edition is being used in 23 countries of the world.

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 - 4) The contents are based on empirical data obtained from the author's own licensing business in the past 20 odd years at Hitachi Ltd., PNC and FNCC.
 - 5) Figures in the contents are up-to-date.

All items presented will be immediately useful. It has been recommended as shown below.

Recommendations

"To those who wish to make a true effort to unravel the complexities of conducting licensing transactions with the Japanese, I commend to you Mr. Matsunaga's book as a great aid towards a real understanding of what is going on with respect to the problems, attitudes, and objectives of both parties to the transaction." (Mr. Marcus S. Fritzenberg, President for 1975, LES-International)

"During my stay in Japan, we negotiated a license agreement and visited some companies. Very helpful in that negotiation was the copy of Mr. Matsunaga's book about licensing in Japan." (Mr. Nils J. Reimers, Manager, Technology Licensing Stanford University)

"This book, written in English, is a guide book describing in detail how a foreign company, which desires to negotiate with a Japanese firm regarding technological licensing, can lead the talks to a successful conclusion." (Business-Japan, Nippon Kogyo Shimbun-sha)

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Members of the Kennedy family at funeral services in Boston for Kenneth O'Donnell, a long-time aide to President John F. Kennedy. From left: Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Joseph Kennedy 3d, Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis.

Conductor Leopold Stokowski Dies at 95

(Continued from Page 1)

productivity—glamour and publicity were absent from his life-style, and he could seldom be prevailed upon to talk about them.

During his heyday with the Philadelphia Orchestra, he demanded and was paid a very large salary and was criticized for being so money-minded.

Some 40 years later, he was music director and principal conductor of the American Symphony Orchestra, for nothing. He had founded the orchestra when he was 80 and had paid for its first season of six concerts out of his own pocket.

When he talked about music, he was apt to speak gravely and, at times, in an almost mystical manner, but no major conductor of this century was more high-handed in the altering of scores.

He had no time for literal adherence to notes on the printed page and was known to say, "That's a piece of paper with some markings on it. We have to infuse life into it."

His own major instrument, or, at least, the one that brought him to the United States in the first place, was the organ, but he prided himself on the knowledge he had acquired of orchestral instruments. "When I first went to the Philadelphia Orchestra," he once explained, "I would go to Paris every summer to study a new instrument. I learned trumpet, trombone, tuba, everything. I did not want to annoy my players by asking them for something against the nature of their instrument." Late in life, he said that he began to play the violin when he was 7 and that he liked it best.

One of the longest-lasting controversies that grew up about him had to do with the many orchestral transcriptions he made of Bach's organ works. He gave them full 20th-century symphonic treatment and contended that Bach would have done so himself if he had lived to see the development of the modern symphony orchestra. That Bach might have composed an entirely different kind of music for such resources seemed to trouble him not a bit.

Mr. Stokowski's interpretative excesses were never applied across the board to everything he conducted, and in the last two decades or so of his career, those that had been characteristic of him diminished at times almost to the point of disappearance.

Mr. Stokowski was, musically, the antithesis of Arturo Toscanini, with whom he shared the direction of the old NBC Symphony in 1927 and 1928. Toscanini soon decided that Mr. Stokowski's views were too divergent from his own to make their co-direction of one orchestra possible, and Mr. Stokowski was ousted by NBC.

The end of the NBC affair came only two years after Mr. Stokowski's 29-year association with the Philadelphia Orchestra broke off in bitterness. He had given up the post of musical director in 1926, when he was succeeded by Eugene Ormandy, but for five years he had gone

back as a visiting conductor with special status.

Years of wrangling with the Philadelphia management finally reached the point of no return in 1941, however, and at the conclusion of a performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" in the spring of that year, he left the stage without taking any bows and assuming that he would never return.

Eventually, he did go back as a guest conductor, but not until an interval of 19 years had soothed feelings on both sides.

Mr. Stokowski waited a long time for some of the opportunities one would have expected him to have had much earlier.

He was responsible, for example, for the first staged performances in the United States of Berg's "Wozzeck," Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" and Schoenberg's "Die Gluckliche Hand," all of which he did with the Philadelphia Orchestra in the early 1930s, but he did not make his conducting debut at the Metropolitan Opera until 1961 (when he was 78) and he had arrived at the New York City Opera only 19 months before that in 1959.

He had another belated debut in 1964 when he conducted at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Berkshire Music Festival at Tanglewood for the first time.

He organized the All-American Youth Orchestra in 1940 and took it on tours of the United States and South America, but by the end of 1942 it had gone out of existence.

In 1944, he had a hand in the organization of the New York City Symphony but he did not stay with the orchestra very long. In 1949 and 1950, he shared the direction of the New York Philharmonic with Dimitri Mitropoulos, but that experience did not result in a durable attachment.

In these years, he not only lacked an orchestra of his own, but he was less in demand as a guest conductor than he had been at one time.

Thus, his acceptance of the post of musical director of the Houston Symphony in 1955 was in a sense a new start.

Mr. Stokowski stayed with it, however, until 1960, when he broke his contract in protest over a matter having to do with race prejudice. He had scheduled a performance of a Schoenberg's "Gurrelieder" and wanted a choir from a Negro college to be one of the three needed for the work. The orchestra management refused to allow white and black choristers on the same stage.

He hoped that the orchestra would sue him for breach of contract, but that did not happen. He wrote a letter of explanation of his position to a major newspaper there, but the letter was never printed.

When he organized the American Symphony Orchestra, he said he was doing it to give experience to young performers. In 1969, for example, the average age of the orchestra's 100 members was 34. Furthermore, of the 100 players, 34 were women, four were black and four were Oriental.

The orchestra functioned as a kind of sophisticated pickup orchestra, and its players had no permanent contracts, which meant he could replace them without difficulty whenever he wanted.

The young people generally liked to play for him. One of them once said, "He has a sense of humor, he's like an elderly hippie. He's got his score to make; he's not going to conform just because you're supposed to conform."

Mr. Stokowski was a pioneer among conductors in his fascination with electronic media. He was experimenting with stereo-phonics recording possibilities years before stereo disks were put into commercial production, and was still vitally concerned with the improvement of recorded sound when he was in his 80s.

His most spectacular foray into electronic sound occurred in 1940 when he participated with Walt Disney in the making of "Fantasia," an elaborate animated cartoon that illustrated a program of musical works conducted by Mr. Stokowski.

He had already appeared in "The Big Broadcast of 1937" and, with Deanna Durbin, in "One Hundred Men and a Girl." He seemed to take well to Hollywood and before long was involved in a situation that fan magazines and gossip columns delighted in.

He became a close friend of Greta Garbo, and for some months the conductor and actress carried on a cat-and-mouse game with the press as they followed one another about Europe. Their association did not last very long, but the conductor's second marriage, to Evangeline Brewster Johnson, ended in divorce in 1937.

In 1945, Mr. Stokowski's private life was big news again when he married Gloria Vanderbilt. He was 63 (58 by his count), and she was 21. They remained married for 10 years and had two sons.

In 1960, when he was 78, Mr. Stokowski broke his hip while playing with his sons in his apartment. It is said that he was teaching them the rudiments of the dropkick in football when the accident occurred. This happened in December, and in February, 1961, he made his Metropolitan Opera debut on crutches.

He had two girls by his second wife and one girl by his first wife, the pianist Olga Samaroff. In the later years of his life, especially, he was very sensitive about his age, and the intensity of his feeling suggested that something more than vanity was involved. In addition to devoting the major portion of his work to young players, he wanted young audiences and actively sought social contact with young people.

The most tumultuous instance of his denial of his actual age occurred in Miami in 1955 when, at the outset of a broadcast concert, a radio announcer reading from a script given him said that the conductor had been born in 1892. "No, no," Mr. Stokowski cried out, "1887."

According to official English records, Leopold Anthony Stokowski was born in Marylebone, London, on April 18, 1882. His father was Kasper Stokowski, his mother was Annie Moore Stokowski. His father was a cabinetmaker from Lublin, Poland, and his mother was thought to have been of Irish descent. Mr. Stokowski said she was Polish.

It seems that while still in London, he was known for a time at least as Leopold Stokes; apparently he played the organ at St. James, Piccadilly, under that name before coming to New York in 1906 to be the organist of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Something on which no light was ever shed was the accent he used in speaking. It was certainly not that of a man born and bred in London, and it had no direct connection with any other culture either. In any case, it contributed to an aura of exclusiveness that was effective in the days when a conductor speaking plain English might have found the going rougher than one with a foreign accent.

—By Allen Hughes.

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Poet Robert Lowell, 60, Dies; Won Pulitzer Prize in 1947

(Continued from Page 1)

zer Prize-winning volume of poems.

With his young wife, he moved to Manhattan's Greenwich Village, where he worked for the Catholic publishing house of Sheed & Ward. He was later to write of the city:

"Now the midwinter grind... is on me, New York... drills through my nerves... as I walk... the chewed-up streets." He also wrote: "When Cain beat out his brother Abel's brains; the maker laid great cities in his soul."

Mr. Lowell found little solace in his new-found religion or in his first marriage, which ended in divorce in 1918.

In 1919, he married Elizabeth Hardwick, also a writer, who later became editor of the New York Review of Books. They traveled widely in Europe for three years, then returned to Boston and settled in Back Bay, where their daughter Harriet was born.

For five years, Mr. Lowell taught at Boston University. In 1929, he published "Life Studies," which included "31 Revere Street" and some of his best poetry. In "Skunk Hour," which

croaks a summer's decay, he watches the animal search in the moonlight for food.

While this was a productive period, the poet also suffered what friends would describe as "incredible tensions" and "terrible physical strain." As if he again needed to leave his family's traditional home, he moved with his wife and daughter back to New York City.

There, his reputation flowered and he produced a succession of poems, including "For the Union Dead." During the peak of this period, in 1944, he received a call from the White House inviting him to a festival of the arts as sponsored by former President Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Lowell refused the invitation, deciding that he didn't feel connected to the White House and that what the White House was doing didn't have much connection with the arts.

He wrote the President: "We are in danger of becoming an explosive and suddenly chauvinistic nation. Every serious artist knows that he cannot enjoy public celebration without making public commitments."

A Private Man

Dissident groups deluged the poet with requests for support of their various causes, but he refused virtually all of them as well, saying he was essentially a private man, not one of politics.

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Terrorism: Theme and Variations

The two bombs that went off in Washington the other morning delivered a message—but not the one intended by the bombers. According to the customary anonymous phone calls, they were the work of anti-Castro Cubans protesting human-rights violations or, in another version, the Panama Canal treaties. The real message was less confused. It was simply further notice that there are a few people around who have abandoned rational politics and have carried their causes into that bleak and spectral landscape lying beyond the boundaries of sanity.

The past week offered a variety of examples of the virus at work. In West Germany, radicals kidnapped an industrialist, killing his driver and three police bodyguards in the process. They are now trying to trade their prisoner for several terrorists held in West German jails. In the Netherlands, young Moluccans turned to violence again. Last spring, seven Moluccans with guns seized a train and a school. When their trial began this week, other Moluccans rioted. Two schools were burned, and a policeman was shot and wounded.

Each of these instances took place in a country with democratic government in good working order on both the national and local levels. The people who turned to terrorism were the outsiders, too few and too widely far from the majority to have any influence on legitimate politics. Usually they want things that no one can give them.

The Moluccan snipers want the Dutch government to obtain the independence of the islands from which their parents came. But the islands belong to Indonesia, which does not welcome advice from the Dutch on territorial matters. As for the West German kidnappers, their political purposes are entangled in a wild rhetoric that strikes most other West Germans as incomprehensible. The public response to them has chiefly been a discussion as to whether police protection is adequate. The Cuban bombers here in Washington—if in fact they are Cuban—have succeeded only in giving a crazy and disreputable air to the causes that they presumably wish to promote. At least the bombs did not injure anyone, although that was largely a matter of luck.

What can governments do about this kind of a challenge? No more, and no less, than Washington's law-enforcement authorities did during the Hanafi siege and its aftermath. As long as the terrorists hold hostages, the authorities must bargain as best they can. When the hostages are released, the authorities must prosecute. When the terrorists are convicted, the sentences must be severe in proportion to the offenses—as, in the Hanafi case, they were. Any minority, however tiny, is entitled to a hearing. But nobody has a right to endanger the lives of other persons in pursuit of his own claims on a government. A crime that claims a political purpose is no less a crime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Big Pipe

The transportation of natural gas was never more than secondary in the negotiations with Canada over the next gigantic pipeline from Alaska. The main question was whether the two governments could agree on a huge project that cuts into national sensibilities in both countries. If the deal had collapsed, it would have been an evil omen for a very long list of common interests, from environmental protection to the trade in automobiles.

But there they were last Thursday morning at the White House: President Carter and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, celebrating an agreement. It was a lighthearted occasion, with no suggestion of the pressures that the decision had generated. It represents, remember, upwards of \$10 billion in construction and an ensured flow of gas to whatever regions it ultimately serves. The chosen route follows the present oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay down through Alaska to Fairbanks, then turns along the Alcan Highway across Canada into the upper Midwest.

In the United States, the opposition to that route was fed by a rising wave of protectionism that wanted those construction contracts and jobs to go only to Americans. It also drew on suspicions of a Canadian government that is notoriously soft on native claims, preservation of the northern landscape and, in a word, Canadian interests. The El Paso Corp. vigorously pressed what it called its "All-American" route along the oil line down to the Pacific Ocean, where the gas would have been liquefied and shipped by tanker to California. Never mind that it would cost far more than the land route, and would be more dangerous, and would deliver the gas to one of the few parts of the country that doesn't really need it.

In Canada, conversely, there's a strong current of economic nationalism that sees

nothing but exploitation in the U.S. connection. In that view, what's good for the United States has to be bad for Canada—particularly when the subjects are energy and natural resources. Some of the nationalists saw the Alaskan line as a deception, the real purpose of which was to give the United States access to the gas in Canada's Arctic. Since there's a sharp shortage now of natural gas in this country but not in Canada, some Canadians saw the pipeline negotiations as an opportunity to extract an extortionate price from Americans for the right to cross their territory. But the final agreement seems to strike a reasonable balance. Although the pipeline will return very substantial tax revenues to Canada, the agreement recognizes that Canadian consumers as well as Americans will draw benefit from it.

If these negotiations had collapsed, it would have been a triumph for mutual distrust. The unfortunate thing about distrust is that it becomes contagious and spreads rapidly from one issue to another. The pipeline agreement maintains momentum in another and healthier direction. There were moments when a few of the route's opponents were whispering here in Washington that, after all, Canadians are foreigners, and how can we be sure that they won't turn off the gas? But they won't—for the same reason that they (or, for that matter, Americans) don't interrupt the tens of thousands of gas lines, oil lines, electric-power lines, water courses, rail connections, highways, air routes and so forth that already join the two countries along that long boundary. Neither country's prosperity is independent of the other's or ever can be. That is essentially what Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Carter were saying when they talked about the pipeline at the White House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Admitting the Soviet Unionists

The Carter administration's decision to allow four Soviet trade unionists to visit the United States on Tuesday at the invitation of a Chicago labor reform organization is commendable—and long overdue. It reverses a policy under which successive administrations bowed to the leaders of the AFL-CIO and refused visas to representatives of trade unions in Communist countries (and of Communist-dominated unions in other countries). By granting such persons entry, contends George Meany, the U.S. government equates the labor organizations of the Soviet bloc with the free trade unions of the West.

Meany's attitude reflects an understandable distaste for organizations that are more a part of the state apparatus for regimenting workers than they are organs for bargaining with management. But admission does not imply endorsement, whether for trade unionists or for opera singers. To deny entry to the United States on political grounds is to employ a tactic used by Communist governments to protect their citizens from opinions that challenge the way they are ruled. Even when openness is not reciprocated, it

is usually to our advantage not to imitate such restrictions. The four Soviet unionists may well bring with them firm preconceptions about life in the bastion of capitalism, but it would be surprising if they departed two weeks hence with those views wholly intact. And what if they did?

Moscow and its allies have long pointed to barriers to travel by some Communists as evidence that our support for the principle of free movement of persons and ideas is hypocritical. The administration's change in policy deprives them of this argument before the opening next month of a conference in Belgrade to review observance of the Helsinki accords on security and cooperation between East and West. President Carter has several times spoken of the need to get rid of the political restrictions embedded in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952. But it remained for Sen. McGovern to confront the AFL-CIO directly by sponsoring legislation that substantially dilutes those restrictions. The administration is to be congratulated for following through on his admirable initiative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 14, 1902
CHICAGO—The newspapers here state that Mr. John Philip Sousa, the great band leader, has been notified that he will be the sole heir of a rich and eccentric Irishwoman, who has declared that her health was wonderfully improved by listening to the music of his band in Paris. Mr. Sousa at first thought it was a "fake" but when notified and confirmed by the woman's solicitors in London, he is now "overwhelmed."

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1927
PARIS—New York's Mayor James J. Walker's popularity in Paris is assured. His arrival yesterday was hailed with a shower of eulogies in the press, but his political activities and administrative abilities received second place in the description of his personality. "Young, sporting and gay" were words used to describe him, and it was also observed that he likes a good glass of wine. He is not a "dry."

Dear Gordon Liddy
Congratulations on your release!!
Now, Gordon, knowing what a hot-head you are, I don't want you hanging around here just because you may think something is just free. I must say that I got off Scott-free. I must say that I'm disappointed you copped out and took that Pankov's Oath instead of hanging tough as I would have done. But as I said to David (Frost) the other day, if it hadn't been for Martha and Mitchell (God rest her) none of this would have happened in the first place. I have any time in you.

As much as I love you, I don't want you hanging around here just because you may think something is just free. I must say that I got off Scott-free. I must say that I'm disappointed you copped out and took that Pankov's Oath instead of hanging tough as I would have done. But as I said to David (Frost) the other day, if it hadn't been for Martha and Mitchell (God rest her) none of this would have happened in the first place. I have any time in you.



Carter and Lance: Enter the Worm of Cynicism

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—As the Bert Lance affair reaches its inevitable climax, the question of importance is no longer his personal fate but the consequences of his departure for the Carter administration and the country. There are some things that can still be done, even at this late stage, to keep a bad situation from becoming worse.

Two serious losses are already inevitable. When Lance goes, Jimmy Carter loses one of the few men with whom he is at ease, a man of some ability and great goodwill, who could help bridge the gap between this rather aloof chief executive and Congress, the press and private groups.

More serious, Carter has been seen by the country in this situation as a man who was, first, over-hasty and incautious in his judgment; then, insensitive to the moral implications of his friend's actions; and, finally, indecisive about extricating himself from a bad situation.

Not Reassuring

None of that is reassuring. The worm of cynicism has begun to eat at the core of yet another president's small stock of public confidence. And that is costly to everyone, for as trust erodes, so does the capacity to cope with common problems.

The first step in limiting the damage is for the President, his associates and his allies to avoid the inclination to lash out in bitterness against those in the press and political worlds they can blame for Lance's downfall.

The motives of journalists and politicians are always open to question, and not everyone in this affair has behaved terribly well. But the fundamental fact is that Lance's difficulties arose, not from any personal, regional or political prejudice against him or the President, but from his free-and-easy financial practices, and his persistent blurring of the line between his business responsibilities and his private advantage.

That personal flaw was compounded by the singular failure of the President and his aides to take even ordinary precautions to see that his first major appointee was a man who measured up to the standards Carter himself had proclaimed.

Failure Magnified

That failure was further magnified by the fiasco of the senators who confirmed Lance without obtaining the information they needed to judge his record and fitness for office.

It was only at that point, when Lance's personal shortcomings had been magnified by serious institutional failures in both the executive and legislative branches, that the press intervened—using its only tool, publicity. As always, the press was a blunt instrument, sometimes off-target, but its persistent attention to the Lance case was not only appropriate but necessary.

The President's press secretary, Jody Powell, was clumsy and insensitive in his defense of Lance. He now has a heavy responsibility to combat the likely tendency of others in the administration—and especially the President—to see in Lance's downfall evidence of a hostile conspiracy against their cause. Personally, I have great confidence in the character of Powell to resist any self-destructive impulse to construct a new enemies list.

The Charade

Sensations like Abraham A. Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., were severely embarrassed by their complicity in the charade that passed for a confirmation hearing on Lance. One can hope that they will emerge from the experience with a stronger realization that it is never a favor to a president for the Congress to do anything less than its full constitutional duty in the process of granting "advice and consent." Personally, I think they have learned that lesson.

For my colleagues in the press, I would say this is no time for us to be gloating. The exposure of Lance was a necessary job, but it helps not at all in the more important mission of focusing public understanding on the serious public policy problems still confronting the United States. His resignation doesn't bring energy self-sufficiency, or peace in

the Middle East, or justice for minorities, or a nuclear-arms treaty one step closer. As a more-than-occasional critic of President Carter, I also have to say that his behavior in this matter has not made me think worse of him. Quite the contrary. The rush to appoint Lance, despite his checkered financial history, the eagerness and overstatement of his defense of his appointee; the reluctance to fire him—all are evidence of a human vulnerability to the special claims of friendship. To one reporter, at least, they are far less disquieting than the self-delusion of some of this President's past moral posturings.

Seoul's Dilemma on Tongsun Park

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO—When South Korea's foreign minister returned to Seoul from a visit here last Wednesday, he stressed to two reporters for foreign news organizations the importance of cooperating with the United States in its investigation of Park Tong Sun, the South Korean who has been indicted in Washington for bribery and making illegal campaign contributions.

Eighteen hours later the same minister, Park Tong Gin, told South Korean reporters that his government could not agree to an immediate return of the accused Park, who is known in the United States as Tongsun Park. The two men are not related.

These two conflicting statements, the first made for international distribution, the second for domestic consumption, underline the dilemma that the 42-year-old rice dealer has created for South Korea by his return last month from London, which, unlike South Korea, does have an extradition treaty with the United States.

Lavish Lobbying

If South Korea were to turn Tongsun Park over to U.S. authorities or to make him available for questioning, perhaps in Seoul, it could produce large amounts of evidence and testimony greatly embarrassing to the authoritarian government of President Park Chung Hee, who, according to some published reports, directed or was at least aware of Tongsun Park's lavish lobbying activities for South Korea in Washington.

If, on the other hand, South Korea, a major U.S. ally in the Pacific region and host to the only remaining U.S. troops on the Asian mainland, somehow prevents Tongsun Park from cooperating in the investigation, or at least accedes to his desire not to face the charges in the United States, then it could seriously jeopardize its reputation in the United States and, more important, in Congress, which must approve much of the \$19-billion military aid package that is being negotiated to bolster South Korean armed forces as the United States gradually withdraws its 23,000 ground troops.

Repressive Regime

Additionally, President Park, an army general who seized power in a 1961 coup, continues to come under sharp criticism in some quarters for his government's widespread arrests, trials and imprisonments of domestic opponents. And the prolonged revelations of this scandal are a matter of great continuing concern in Seoul. Even President Park, who seeks to remain aloof from such political difficulties, has reportedly expressed concern to visiting foreigners that the investigation would drag on endlessly, producing significant political damage and threatening South Korean security militarily.

Even before the current mounting U.S. pressure for cooperation, the scandal produced a distinct temporary coolness in relations between the two nations when South Korea reacted indignantly to published suggestions that

Carter has lost a lot in this unhappy affair, but nothing more costly in personal terms than the sustaining companionship that one of his few close friends could offer in the hard years ahead. On that ground at least, he deserves sympathy and understanding.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Seoul's Dilemma on Tongsun Park

By Andrew H. Malcolm

Washington has acquired some evidence on the scandal through electronic eavesdropping at the Blue House, South Korea's presidential complex.

State Department officials privately assured the increasingly assertive South Koreans that such was not the case. And the issue subsided last winter.

Carter's Letter

But the present U.S.-South Korean friction involves the U.S. Congress, which, unlike Seoul's rubber-stamp National Assembly, is becoming more assertive in foreign affairs. And now President Carter, who in July wrote President Park a letter assuring him of the U.S. commitment to South Korean security, has sent another missive, this one seeking the South Korean leader's help in the U.S. investigation of Tongsun Park.

There is no public indication yet of any South Korean cooperation. Foreign Minister Park raised many eyebrows last Friday when he said national sovereignty prohibited the forcible extradition of someone like Tongsun Park. "You can't just arrest a man and put him on the plane," the minister said. He spoke exactly 40 months after another South Korean, Kim Dae Jung, was kidnapped by South Korea from a Tokyo hotel room and forcibly returned from a self-imposed exile to his homeland. Kim, who had received 46 percent of the vote against President Park in South Korea's last presidential election, remains today in a South Korean prison. South Korea and Japan have no extradition treaty with each other.

The foreign minister also said that he personally tried unsuccessfully to persuade Tongsun Park to return to Washington. "In five years of war," Mr. Samphan told him, "we present population of 4 million is 5 million. Before it was 7 million." "What happened to million?" the journalists Samphan was annoyed. "It's incredible," he said, "way you Westerners war criminals."

Will Not Return

Tongsun Park himself, during his frequent public appearances, says he will not go back and will not talk to reporters. And other officials say that Tongsun Park, who was questioned again last Saturday by the Seoul public prosecutor, is being checked only for possible violation of South Korean laws.

Short of Tongsun Park's disappearance, there are no easy solutions to South Korea's current predicament. What seems likely is a middle-road course between total defiance of the United States and total capitulation.

If Tongsun Park were to be indicted in Seoul, for example, for currency exchange violations, this would under South Korean law block his departure for any other country. And South Koreans could say that justice was taking its own domestic course. The fact that this would also preclude the questioning of Tongsun Park in Washington would be but a by-product.

A Proposal

To Overrun

Cambodia

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—I am serious: Why doesn't gross authorize the money finance an international force to overrun Cambodia? That force should comprise mainly Asians—Thais, Laotians, Malaysians, Filipinos, Indonesians, Japanese. Delegates from North Vietnam, China should be permitted to take representatives from various units of other countries that are signatories to the old Convention and various protocols on rights.

Our inactivity in respect Cambodia is a sin as being from the holocaust. actually, because we did eventually to destroy Hitler are doing nothing to Cambodia. What is happening in Cambodia mocks every made by every politician United Nations and all about our common devotion rights.

The idea, in Cambodia, go there and set up a dem state. It is to go the take power away from or three, perhaps as many half-dozen sadistic n who have brought on country the worst suffer worst conditions brought country in this bloody.

Executions

Father Francois Poncha from 1975, estimates that 800,000 bodians have died since Khmer Rouge took over years ago. And he is to be inaccurate on the 1 Richard Holbrooke, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, figure as high as 1.2 million. Hundreds of thousands these were executions. balance was worse: death by starvation. We finally did the judicial emergency Gary Gilmore last. We could not have for American, short possibly Son of Sam, who voted to starve him to Other Cambodians die of and other diseases. The Rouge disdains to accept aid or food from the W.

As for the death figure do they mean to those human life means Stephane Groueff, of Soft, went to within meters of Cambodia looking to hundreds of it is the deepest mystery actually is the consistency that evil leadership, as respondent has been two years, and the dramatic legations (seven mist, plus Egypt), are bound, and denied permission to speak to any Cambodian is speculation that spirit-running the show year-old French-educated Samphan, the head Premier.

One Interview

When you ask the Cambodians who is the behind the Khmer Rouge will tell you, pressurized, "Angkor." Khmer Samphan to what is the role of Pol Pot? Or of Ieng Sarn? Intellectual who name is Nguyen Sao Le the Communist party general, Sathol Sar? Mr. reports that there is a known interview with it was given to an Italian nalist at last summer's conference.

"In five years of war," Mr. Samphan told him, "we present population of 4 million is 5 million. Before it was 7 million." "What happened to million?" the journalists Samphan was annoyed. "It's incredible," he said, "way you Westerners war criminals."

Only Talk

Two out of seven Cambodians dead, that is 2.5 million of 7 million. A killed. Even Stalin shrank from genocide a scale. And what are about it? Waiting Hochbuth to write a there, no practical idea in this world? Only a less talk, which deserves language, and atrocities.

هنا من ليد

SCENE

The Second-Class Life of 'Survival Music'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, France, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Interviewing a Beatnik, Watts, Charles, a hotel dancer, a quiet intelligence and himself as a mere the sixties, while the Greenwich Village scene for \$5 a night, Watts was making a as trombonist Roswell put it, "is survival 46, has been working in Jarrett during recent before that was with the, Moss Allison, (and Gato Barbieri and a best known for his innovative time with the jazz. He is a star of the festival in Chateaufort, month, Motian with a wry smile: "I a dime." for the first time, his ring Europe. The trio Charles Brackeen and mson, both "names," traveling on Rural and some of the hope. This is one more of the fact that us for a living usually ng second class—for the or life. ones Back" proclaimed cover story in News- 60 New, the article counted, sure only solo pianos dnos. That does not mass employment. And it is a lot of money in the. The "romantic" the Left Bank of Paris to France a night. These to not add up to. In addition, there is spent practicing and and the lack of fringe Soviet Union, the jazz is also on the bottom



Paul Motian, on tour of Europe with trio.

to make lucrative packaged albums where the material and arrangements are chosen by the producer, prerecorded, and then the soloist overdubs something not too complicated. The "star" is only the wrapping on the package. Rock and Rollers It is argued that Miles Davis, for one, has merely found a way, without compromise, to enlarge his audience. There is some truth to this. But it is also true that many so-called fusion musicians privately refer to themselves, with extreme distaste, as "rock and rollers." Drummer Joe Gallivan was at one time a film editor. Working on the Stones' film "Gimme Shelter," he had to synchronize the film of one concert to the soundtrack from another. It involved listening with extreme care, over many weeks, to many performances. Gallivan says, with scorn: "I'll never have any respect for those guys again. They drop measures and even beats in their own tunes. You can't take musicians who do that sort of thing seriously."

'Time, Sex and Trees'

ting Out the Fossils of Early Man

Boyce Rensberger

SEPT. 13 (NYT).— of the world's leading es on human evolution e last week to sort out dy of old and new fos- rly man and near-man y they often find confus- y left agreeing to dis- questions of "time, sex ffer on when the human split off from a pre- ock, on whether certain extinct hominids repre- species or merely the females of one species ere the branches of the y tree attach to this der of affairs is not new ntrophology, but last xing, the eighth Pan- gress of Prehistory arny Studies, was the conference in six years, together about 150 spe- human evolution, nt on which nearly all agree was that the e human emergence in asly stronger than for part of the world. Per- most controversial pos- ed during the congress here is no good evi- e the human species any further back than million to 2.3 million last two years Donald of Case Western Re- ersity in Cleveland has at 3.3-million-year-old found in the Hadar Ethiopia qualified for the name of homo, true man, and Mary Leakey in a Tanzania d Laetoli, has made assertion for similar d size back 3.8 mil- lars were vigorously y Philip Tobias of the Witwaters- Johannesburg. Dr. To- that the anatomical of the Ethiopian and fossils, chiefly jaws, did not distinguish them from australopithecus, a form of ape-man he believes to be ancestral to homo. Dr. Tobias contended that the best candidates for earliest true man were certain other skulls and bones from Ethiopia, the Koobi Fora (formerly East Rudolf) area of Kenya, Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania and Sterkfontein. Dr. Tobias's own dig near Johannesburg. All have been dated at around two million years of age. In an intense discussion that followed, Dr. Tobias's position was clearly the minority view. It did, however, prompt a debate on one of the thorniest questions facing paleoanthropologists: What is the definition of homo? or, in other words, what can one see in fossil bones that indicates they are enough like those of modern man to assume that the fossil creature was human too? Human, in this sense, includes not only Homo sapiens but extinct species of human beings known as homo erectus of which Peking man is an example, and even earlier forms known either as homo habilis or simply as homo with no second name yet assigned. Some experts regard brain size as a major criterion but others argue that brain shape, deducible from the inside of the skull, is more important. Even a small brain may be human, some argue, if its shape suggests a reorganization of brain lobes like modern man's instead of an ape's. Walking Factor Dr. Johanson, who has found fossil knee joints indicating the ability to walk on two legs, and others hold that bipedalism is the key factor. In the case of the 3.8-million-year-old Laetoli fossils, which Dr. Mary Leakey considers to be homo, there are only jaws and teeth. Here the decision must be made on the teeth or even on the shape of a single cusp on one tooth. Yet another criterion is tool making. If flaked stone tools are found in association with hominid fossils, some argue, that alone should qualify them as homo. One of the major problems of paleoanthropology in recent years has been the diversity of fossil hominids found. There are such confusing finds as big-brained hominids with large, more apelike teeth and small-brained hominids with small, more manlike teeth. Some argue these are simply male and female versions of the same species. Another problem in sorting out a variety of fossils is whether one is sampling two or three different hominid lineages or successive stages of a single lineage. In debating such matters, paleo-anthropologists rely on an astounding memory of the shapes of dozens of fossils, each known by a catalog number assigned by its discoverer. Variety of Ancestors In recent years the old concept of a single, steadily evolving lineage from ape to man has been replaced by acceptance that there were at least three and possibly more different forms of early man and near-man evolving simultaneously in Africa. No fewer than four different evolutionary trees were sketched on the blackboard by four people. All start with a creature called ramapithecus found in many countries, ranging from India through Eastern Europe, Iran and into East Africa. Ramapithecus lived from at least 14 million years ago to 10 million years ago and shows, in its teeth, the beginnings of more manlike shapes. Then there is a gap in the fossil record until about three to four million years ago when the Laetoli and Hadar hominids appear. At about this point most of the evolutionary trees begin branching. By two million years ago, there is complete agreement, at least two forms of hominid, one living, a lighter-bodied, smaller-toothed creature that is distinctly manlike and a more robust, larger-toothed creature that continues almost unchanged in the fossil record until it dies out, perhaps a million years ago. The traditional explanation has been that the more robust creature was a vegetarian, needing big teeth to grind up tough roots and even crack nuts, while the lighter, more fragile creature became a meat eater, evolving into man. Dr. Tobias said he felt the difference was not what the hominids ate but how they prepared their food. "If you are a robust australopithecine," he said, "your kitchenware is in your mouth. The other group cottons onto a different idea, preparing your food outside your mouth, with tools." Dr. Milford Wolpoff of the University of Michigan advanced a different explanation for the split. He thinks the bigger, robust forms monopolized the sources of vegetable food, forcing the smaller forms to seek meat. The need to kill for meat, he held, gave the impetus for weapon making. By the end of the conference "time, sex and trees" still divided most of the specialists but there was agreement on the need to continue looking for more fossils in the hope that larger samples of the various hominid groups will sort themselves out.

din and Maxim's Teaming Up Open a Deluxe Grocery Store

3, Sept. 13 (UPI)—Pierre Cardin, whose fashion house-system has made him famous the world over, is now life a new venture. Today, together with Mrs. Louis de (wife of the owner of Maxim's), he announced the opening of "Maxim's de Paris"—a deluxe grocery store with foods and wines tested and approved by Maxim's. It is to open end of October, "Maxim's de Paris" will be in the Galerie Charpentier, on the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, near the Elysée Palace. Cardin, who said been working on the project for the last year, has some keeping track of the best food companies in the world. "So far, we have contacted 300 companies," he said. "and we are already signed up in Japan. We are going to open in New York. We're looking for a locale." din owns the Galerie Charpentier and 50 per cent of upany, in exchange for naming and underwriting the n. Besides food, the store will also carry linen, glasses, ashtrays and champagne buckets, all copies of s wares. on't really need it," said Cardin, whose empire includes center. "But I couldn't resist because Maxim's is such a name—the symbol of Paris and joie de vivre."

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Medlar: An Inspiration for Wordsmiths

A small fruit about the size of a crabapple, the medlar presents a curious appearance.

Its five dark brown hemispherical pits, grouped in a cup at its tip, can be seen from without through a sort of network formed by its five calyx lobes, which do not quite succeed in wrapping themselves all the way around the fruit to give it a complete closed covering of skin. This arrangement accounted for the name by which the medlar was originally known in English, the openear. But in the 14th century, decorum set in and the old word was gradually replaced by the present one, borrowed from the Old French *medlar*, a term that the French themselves have abandoned in favor of *nefle*.

Brillat-Savarin listed the medlar as a fruit that cannot be eaten until it has begun to rot, and all the later authorities whom I have consulted have followed suit. But their sources were all northern French or British. In Italy the medlar (in Italian, *neapola*) can be eaten ripe off the tree. This cannot be done farther north because the medlar, though it grows wild throughout temperate Europe as far north as the Netherlands and is frequently found in English hedgerows, is there far from its native clime.

Asian Origins

It is a native of southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia, probably of Persia, and, being harder than the quince, which originated in about the same area, has spread farther to the north; but it never really ripens there. If left on the trees for some time after the first killing frost it will become eatable, like the persimmon, but the usual process in England and France is to pick the fruits, spread them out on

straw ("Men, like medlars," wrote Balzac, "ripen on straw") or on shelves, and give them two or three weeks to become well "bletted"—a word borrowed from French which sounds more elegant than "rotten."

In England the advice is to harvest the fruit on a dry day in November, which would be too late for the variety some connoisseurs think the best, the Saint Lucas medlar, so called because tradition calls for picking it on St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18. After bletting it becomes, in the words of the Oxford Book of Food Plants, "soft, brown and more palatable than might be expected," wording that does not sound as if the writer were wildly enthusiastic about the medlar, rotten or otherwise. But the medlar, rarely eaten on its own, usually ends up as compotes, jams, preserves or jellies.

Although a few varieties are cultivated they were already being raised on Charlemagne's domains, medlars are more often gathered wild—at one's risk and peril, for wild medlars have thorns, which have been bred out of the cultivated varieties. In the Middle Ages, when the fruit was more widely eaten as a dessert than it is now—in 14th-century France particularly—peasants prowled the woods regularly at the right season to pick medlars for the table.

The medlar seems to have been first cultivated by the Assyrians, from whom the Greeks had it. Theophrastus mentions three kinds, and Pliny listed it as one of the "apples" known in antiquity, but since we hear little else about it, we may assume that it made no great impression on the ancients.

The scientific name of the medlar is *Eriobotrya germanica*, a curious label for a probably Persian plant, but it may be that

it was in Germany that taxonomists first encountered it.

The usual method of propagating the medlar is to graft it on thorn, quince or pear stock. English gardeners sometimes amuse themselves by producing thorn trees that appear to have gone mad, for they bear simultaneously branches of pears, rowan, whitebeam, medlars and azaroles.

Popular Names

What English calls the Japanese medlar and French the *nefle du Japon*, is *Eriobotrya japonica*. Purists are discouraging the inexact popular names in both languages, replacing them in English by the more accurate locust and in French by *hibiscus* or *hibiscus*, derived from its Japanese name, *binza*. The locust looks like a small apricot and like the medlar proper has five pits, but carries them orthodoxly inside, sheltered from public view.

The Japanese medlar is grown not only in the Orient, but also in southern Europe and Algeria. The wood of its tree is prized by violin makers.

I do not know if the wood of the Neapolitan medlar, alias the Spanish thorn, has any special uses, but it should have for its scientific name is *Crataegus azarolus*, and *Crataegus*, a genus that numbers more than a thousand species, is derived from Greek and means "hard wood."

The second part of this label gives us the more accurate name of this fruit, the azarole. A sort of hawthorn, the azarole is a little larger than a cherry and, though acid, is delicious fresh. Alexandre Dumas tells us that in his time the azarole was called the *pommotte* (little apple) in French and the *azar* by the Arabs, which sounds like vernacular Arabic, often incomprehensible for those who speak only

the classical language, in which this fruit is *az-couh-roir*.

The azarole is grown in Algeria, Spain, Italy and southern France, where there are at least three cultivated varieties—the scarlet azarole, so called because its pulp is red, sweet and only lightly acid; the pear azarole, which is tarter, but still agreeable; and the hedgerow azarole (*azarole tanzaise* in French), whose taste has been compared with that of the famous Api apple, first developed by the ancient Etruscans, which is with us still under the modern name of the lady apple. Azaroles go into marmalades, preserves, jellies, and even into a liqueur.

Africa has a genus of fruits, *Vangueria*, which are called wild medlars in English in the absence of any other popular name. *Vangueria infausta*, of equatorial and southern Africa (local name, *matungu*), may be the prototype: Its fruits are spherical, brown when ripe, and are sweet but acid; the pits are sometimes eaten as well as the fruit; it is called the small wild medlar in English. *Vangueria madagascariensis*, of Mozambique, Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands of Reunion and Mauritius, is known as the Spanish tamarind. *Vangueria tomentosa* and *Vangueria venosa* are both called wild medlars, and so is a fruit of a related genus, *Vangueriopsis lan-ciflora*, which is reported to be the tastiest of all.

Medlar can also mean "meadow-lark" and in Italian a figurative meaning for *neapola* is a blow. If the World War II Gen. Anthony McAuliffe had been French instead of American, he would not have answered the German demand that he surrender at Bastogne with the comment, "Nuts!" He would have said, "Des nefles!"

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root.



The programme of contrasts.

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European Markets

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

Japan Says Surplus in 't Be Cut Quickly

Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The United States wants Japan to cut its huge current account surplus, newly forecast at \$5 billion for the year ending March, but Japan says it will not go all out just to meet projections from the U.S. side.

The U.S. side also formed a committee to exchange technical information on mutual trade and economy, and another to study ways of increasing U.S. business penetration of the Japanese market.

The latter committee will reach some conclusion by the time the U.S. secretary of commerce visits Japan in early November this year.

Problem worsened

The U.S. under secretary told reporters the increase in Japan's current account surplus has "aggravated the problems of weaker dollar trading countries."

He said the United States and Japan have to decide what is a fair allocation of responsibility for worldwide deficits caused by the \$40-billion-a-year trade surpluses the oil-producing countries will run for the next several years.

Mr. Copper said the main countermeasure to the world deficit problem must be to "maintain aggregate demand" in the world economy. He said that in this regard the stimulative measures decided on 10 days ago by the Japanese government were properly focused on lifting domestic demand.

The United States has not analyzed the program in detail, but it seems adequate to achieve Japan's 6.7-per-cent growth target, he said.

Officials on both sides expressed concern over the reliability of Japanese forecasts for its current account (which combines visible and invisible trade) and trade performance.

"They were badly wrong" on the initial forecast of a deficit for this year, Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, told reporters.

Japanese chief delegate Yoshi-no explained that the discrepancies in the original current account forecast and the revised surplus were "simply an error in arithmetic." He noted that with trade in Japan running at about \$170 billion a year, an error of 1 per cent or 2 per cent can produce huge swings in forecasts.

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'Marketing' Consumer Loans U.S. Banks Do a Madison Avenue

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—More and more banks in the United States have become convinced that consumer loans, like any other product, have to be marketed as aggressively as soap powder and cereal.

Some banks are giving away tools; others are offering cut-rate "energy" loans for buying small cars or installing homes. Since February, City National Bank in Detroit has handed out more than 900 gifts to savings and checking-account customers who took out loans of \$2,500 or more; they get a choice of electric sander, coffee maker, electric saw or electric drill. The bank says loan volume is way up.

"Most of these banks have plenty of funds and are trying to stir up loan demand," says Elmer Harmon, senior vice-president of Bowers Savings Bank in New York. At the same time, banks are eager to grab a bigger share of the vast consumer-credit market. By the end of the first quarter of this year, total consumer credit, including loans and credit cards, was \$179.7 billion, up 11.8 per cent from a year earlier. Commercial banks' share was \$85.9 billion, or 48 per cent.

An incentive for promoting loans is that once a bank gets a new loan customer, it often can persuade him to open a checking or a savings account. In July, 1976, Seattle Trust & Savings Bank came out with one of the first energy-loan programs in the United States. J.C. Ballagreen, the bank's president, says the resulting publicity was partly responsible for a \$60-million surge in deposits.

Most banks, naturally, are seeking to lure borrowers without sacrificing profits. "What you try to do is get a new wrinkle or a twist that differentiates you" from competitors, says William Knowles, executive vice-president of Bankers Trust in New York, the bank that is pushing the "miss a month" payment loan.

To better merchandise loans, banks are revamping their marketing departments and are

adding experts from the consumer-conscious food industry. Banks that used to restrict their research to economic statistics are delving into studies of what motivates consumers.

In what Bankers Trust marketing man Gerald Korb calls "sort of an outgrowth of group therapy," the bank last year got young married couples and others to meet in small groups led by a psychologist to evaluate "miss a month" and other loan ideas. Later, tapes of the sessions were analyzed by a clinical psychologist specializing in family therapy.

"Lending is now a family decision," Mr. Korb says. "We want to see the husband-wife interaction." Among segments of the population the bank was aiming at, the convenience of missing one month's payment "won hands down" over lower loan rates, Mr. Korb says.

"This is an age where banks have to respond to the consumer," Mr. Korb says. "You've got to get a scientific handle on what they want."

A Bankers Trust spokesman says "miss a month" loans are doing very well.

Mr. Korb himself is representative of the new breed showing up in bank marketing departments. Five years ago he was working for Lever Brothers, helping sell such things as syrup and toothpaste. Another example is Paul Neal, whom La Salle National Bank in Chicago hired last year as its vice-president for marketing. Previously, he spent five years as a marketing expert for Mars Inc., the candy-bar company. Of food-marketing people in banking, he says: "We're pioneers blazing the way."

With such people in their ranks, bankers are talking more about their loan programs as "products" just like a mouthwash or a washing machine. Food-marketing people have also spread the idea of "branding" in the banking world. Banks used to depend on the name of the bank to advertise loans. Now they are each having their own distinctive "brand" of loan, like "miss a month."

But Foreign Issues Fare Badly

Tokyo Stock Exchange Forges Ahead

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—Unlike Wall Street, which seems to have mirrored recent signs of a slump in the U.S. economy, the Tokyo Stock Exchange has been forging ahead while Japan's own economy remains sluggish.

Bullish trading has been going on for more than a month, and brokerage house analysts believe

that the Nikkei Dow Jones average of 225 shares on the first section of the exchange will soar to a new high this autumn. The record of 5,359, set in January, 1973, has been approached several times lately, and the average has hovered around the 5,300 level for the first time in more than four years. The Nikkei Dow indicator closed at 5,201.93 today.

After plummeting to a 1977 low of 4,849.35 at the end of July, the index gained more than 300 points in the next two weeks. The steep advance is attributed to an influx of extra money into the market, rather than to any overall improvement in the Japanese economy.

Goshiro Umemura, senior analyst of Nomura Securities Co., one of Japan's four largest brokerage firms, says the Dow index "certainly will surpass the record this month."

One area that has not been rising has been foreign representation on the Tokyo exchange. Last week, General Telephone & Electronics applied to the exchange for delisting of its common stock, citing "a decline in the number of shareholders" as its reason. GTE follows Borden, the American food, dairy and chemical products concern, which sought to have its common delisted this spring, for similar reasons.

Since the opening of the exchange to foreign stocks in December, 1973, only 17 companies have had their stock listed. But the number of shareholders and trading volume in foreign stocks have been falling steadily. Volume, for example, was 35,900 shares a day in 1973 but is currently less than 5,000 shares a day.

A spokesman for the Tokyo exchange says the decline is due to general unfamiliarity of Japanese investors with foreign companies and to the fluctuation of foreign currencies.

The exchange official notes that yields from foreign issues generally are higher. Borden's yield at the end of August, for instance, was 4.19 per cent and GTE's 8.1 per cent, both far above the average of 1.64 per cent for Japanese stocks.

Many analysts believe that the highly touted internationalization of the Tokyo market is destined to remain a small part of the exchange's transactions. Says one official of Yamachi Securities

House Votes to Change Status Of Federal Reserve Chairman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The House voted yesterday to align the term of the Federal Reserve Board chairman more closely with the President's and to make the chairmanship subject to Senate confirmation.

The relatively non-controversial legislation, passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate, would require the chairman to be designated for a four-year term one year after a President is inaugurated. This would begin in 1982.

Also starting in 1982, the chairman would be subject to Senate confirmation. Members of the Federal Reserve Board from participating in any decision where they have any conflict of interest.

The Senate has not acted on these measures yet and probably will not do so until next year.

The sources noted that the increase reflects a continuing rise in the cost of funds to banks, with federal funds closing today at 6 3/16 per cent.

The bank said in a brief statement that it has a policy of establishing a prime rate "which accurately reflects conditions and trends in the money market."

It added, "Today we believe the correct rate is 7 1/4 per cent."

Prime Rate Is Raised to 7 1/4 by Chase

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Bank today raised its prime rate to 7 1/4 per cent from 7 per cent, effective tomorrow.

Chase is the first major money-center bank to raise its prime from the industry-wide 7-per-cent level, banking sources said.

The sources noted that the increase reflects a continuing rise in the cost of funds to banks, with federal funds closing today at 6 3/16 per cent.

The bank said in a brief statement that it has a policy of establishing a prime rate "which accurately reflects conditions and trends in the money market."

It added, "Today we believe the correct rate is 7 1/4 per cent."

LEXINGTON, Mass., Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Raytheon Co. and Falcon Seaboard Inc. said plans for a merger between them have been terminated. Neither party will comment further, they added.

U.S. Corn, Soybean Crops Seen a Record

By Seth S. King
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—Average August rainfall in Great Plains and Corn Belt states should boost the 1977 soybean crops to record and aid farmers in producing third bumper wheat crop, the Crop Report predicted yesterday.

Wheat harvest ended picking of corn and began, the board raised its estimate of crop above last month's.

Reporting Board a corn crop of 6,239 bushels, functionally larger than the 1976 record of 6,164 billion bushels, above last year's. The wheat total wheat crop of 2,030 billion bushels, less than last year's, but still the third or grown.

Bumper wheat crop expected to affect corn and soybean prices because the heat in a loaf is only percentage of its total.

and corn and soybean principal livestock feed mean even lower.

feeding costs later this year and an incentive for beef, pork, and poultry raisers to expand production. This should stabilize consumer meat and poultry prices, confirming the Agriculture Department's predictions yesterday that retail food prices would be held to a 6-per-cent increase in 1977 and below 6 per cent in 1978.

The expected size of this fall's corn crop makes it virtually certain that the Agriculture Department would impose planting restrictions on feed grains next year.

Earlier this month, the Carter administration indicated it would impose a 30-per-cent cut in the number of acres planted in wheat next year and would require a 10-per-cent reduction in feed grain acreage if the 1977 crop was as large as expected.

Farmers who want price subsidies or crop loans next year will have to make those planting cuts to be eligible.

The huge American grain crop will be harvested at a time when grain production elsewhere in the world is expected to be near record levels.

Exports, which American farmers depend on to keep grain markets high, have been declining and farm income in August dropped for the third month in a row, falling 12 index points below last year.

With corn and wheat prices already well below government subsidy and loan levels, another year of bin-busting crops is expected to cost the taxpayers at least \$4 billion for farm supports in the coming 12 months.

The board forecast total production of all livestock feed crops—grain sorghum, barley and oats—at 198 million metric tons, an increase of 3 per cent over last year's record.

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One area that has not been rising has been foreign representation on the Tokyo exchange. Last week, General Telephone & Electronics applied to the exchange for delisting of its common stock, citing "a decline in the number of shareholders" as its reason. GTE follows Borden, the American food, dairy and chemical products concern, which sought to have its common delisted this spring, for similar reasons.

Since the opening of the exchange to foreign stocks in December, 1973, only 17 companies have had their stock listed. But the number of shareholders and trading volume in foreign stocks have been falling steadily. Volume, for example, was 35,900 shares a day in 1973 but is currently less than 5,000 shares a day.

A spokesman for the Tokyo exchange says the decline is due to general unfamiliarity of Japanese investors with foreign companies and to the fluctuation of foreign currencies.

The exchange official notes that yields from foreign issues generally are higher. Borden's yield at the end of August, for instance, was 4.19 per cent and GTE's 8.1 per cent, both far above the average of 1.64 per cent for Japanese stocks.

Many analysts believe that the highly touted internationalization of the Tokyo market is destined to remain a small part of the exchange's transactions. Says one official of Yamachi Securities

Reverses Will Now Steel Plant

Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The government, after 11 talks with union leaders, reversed earlier plans. It would support construction of Italy's fifth major steel plant at Gela, Sicily.

The move was made known yesterday from Premier Andreotti's office, issued common Market, which a surplus in steel-making, had urged Italy to abandon building the steel concern.

In Gela today that it gave indication due to steel factors of excess in Europe. There was state comment from Mr. Andreotti's decision.

U.S. Executives Abroad Said Not Sympatico

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—A Conference Board study gives U.S. multinational corporations and their executives abroad generally poor marks for understanding the countries they work in.

The study, based on interviews conducted in Italy, Canada, Nigeria, and Brazil, says that, while U.S. managers are praised for honesty, openness and efficiency, they also are widely seen as domineering, impatient and arrogant. The turnover of U.S. executives is too rapid, foreign leaders say, whereas executives of European firms tend to remain in a foreign post a long time.

Foreign affiliates of U.S. companies also are seen as too highly centralized under control of the parent, whereas European multinational concerns give the foreign affiliate more leeway.

The study indicates that demands are growing to replace more expatriate managers with locals, and statistics in the report show the United States is ahead in this field. In Brazil, for instance, 24 per cent of the chief executive officers of U.S.-owned companies are Brazilians, compared with 8 per cent for Europeans and none for Japanese-owned companies.

U.K. Industrial Output Increased

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—The provisional estimate for the total production index for all British industries in July rose 1.8 per cent from June and was up 0.3 per cent from a year earlier, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The index for manufacturing alone rose 1.8 per cent from June and was up 1.6 per cent from July, 1976.

The all-industries index in July stood at 101.8 (1970 equals 100) compared with a revised 100 in June and 101.5 a year earlier. The manufacturing index was 102.8 compared with a revised 100 in June and 101.2 in July, 1976.

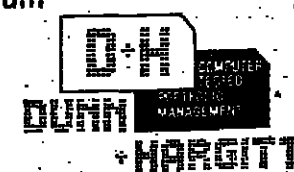
Italian Jobless Total

ROME, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Italian unemployed totaled 1.47 million at the end of July compared with 1.24 million a year earlier. Labor Minister Tina Anselmi reported.

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First Vice-President

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Morgan Guaranty reports on "Transactions in Securities of the City of New York"

On August 26, 1977, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued a staff report entitled "Transactions in Securities of the City of New York."

The report claimed that five major banks (including Morgan Guaranty Trust Company), while underwriting New York City notes, "followed a policy of trying to reduce or eliminate their own holdings in City notes by sales and by not reinvesting in new issues the proceeds obtained by them from redemption of maturing issues."

In news media and political speeches this was interpreted as: "Banks dumped their own holdings while selling notes to investors."

Did we "dump"?

Here are the uncontested figures that show Morgan Guaranty's investment holdings of New York City notes during the period covered by the SEC staff report:

September 30, 1974\$ 51,100,000
October 31, 1974 51,100,000
November 30, 1974 51,100,000
December 31, 1974 51,100,000
January 31, 1975 50,000,000
February 28, 1975 50,000,000
March 31, 1975 148,000,000
April 30, 1975 98,000,000

The amount went down (by 2%) in January because \$1,100,000 of notes matured and were paid off. It went up in March when we purchased \$98,000,000 of new notes. It went down in April when \$50,000,000 matured and were paid off, but at the end of April it was still nearly double what it had been at the start of the period.

During the whole period, we didn't sell any New York City notes from our investment holdings.

These facts and figures prove that we didn't "dump." They also prove that we didn't follow the policy the SEC staff report attributed to us.

Confidence in the City

The record of our investment holdings shows the confidence we had that New York City would survive its financial crisis. That confidence never wavered all the while news accounts were almost daily telling of the City's fiscal problems—debates about budget deficits; budgetary "gimmicks," special accounting practices, operating expenses in the capital budget, to name some of the most prominent.

The confidence we had that the City would pull through was the reason Morgan Guaranty continued underwriting the City's issues while the market remained open to them. In July 1975, after the City had lost access to the public market, we managed the syndicate that underwrote and marketed the first issue of bonds of the Municipal Assistance Corporation (MAC)—a \$1,000,000,000 issue that gave MAC funds to help tide the City over the summer.

In November 1975, as part of the arrangements that brought Federal credit assistance to New York City, we and other banks extended the maturities of the City notes we held. We also accepted a reduced rate of interest on them and on the MAC bonds we had bought.

By the end of 1975 Morgan Guaranty's investment holdings of City notes and MAC bonds totaled \$186,600,000. Today we still own \$83,800,000 of City notes and we own \$105,000,000 of MAC bonds. We and other New York City banks have

agreed to exchange our City notes for long-term MAC bonds and to extend the maturity of the MAC bonds we bought in 1975. This agreement, concluded in August 1977, will substantially ease the City's burden of debt service.

The City survived

Committing the bank's money, underwriting securities, working hundreds of hours with City, State, MAC, and Federal officials to meet one crisis deadline after another—these were among the ways Morgan Guaranty joined in the effort to save the City.

The effort succeeded. The City survived those very difficult times.

What about the notes?

And what about the notes which the banks, along with the investment bankers, underwrote? Of those bought by the public, any not already matured and paid were subject to the moratorium enacted by New York State in November 1975, which was declared unconstitutional in November 1976. As of today, all of the notes bought by the public have been paid, or are to be paid within the next six months, or have been exchanged for currently marketable MAC securities.

ELLMORE C. PATTERSON
Chairman of the Board

WALTER H. PAGE
President

September 12, 1977

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015

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High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	\$s P/E 100s	Change 3 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	\$s P/E 100s	Change 3 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	\$s P/E 100s	
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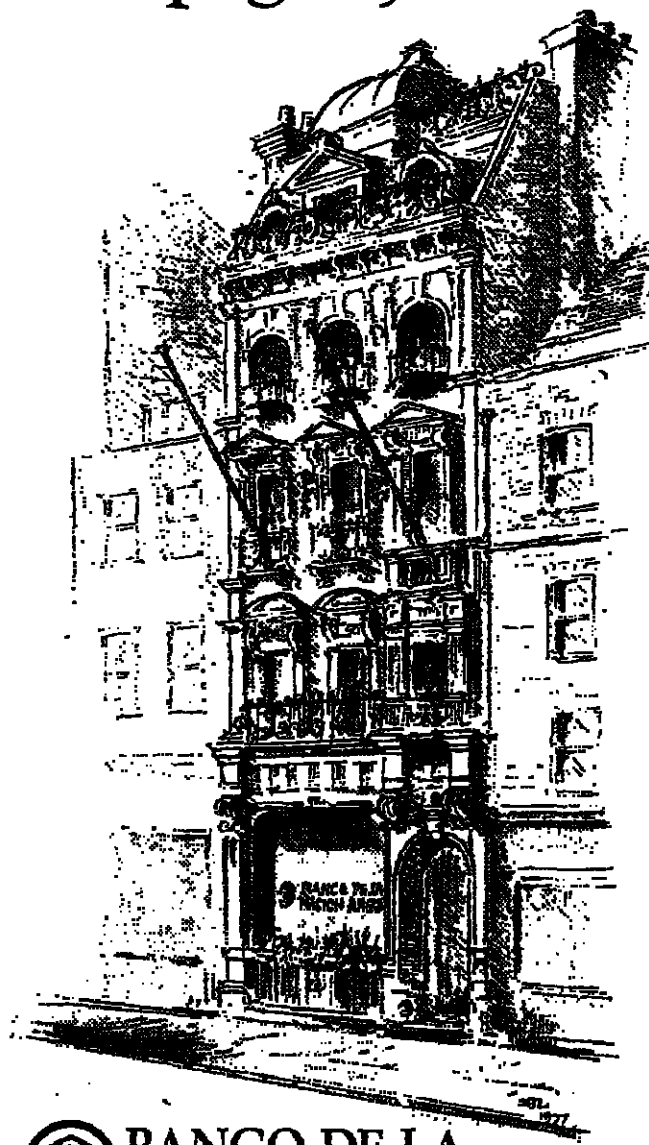
- 1977 -		Stocks and Div in \$		Sis		3.m Prev		Ch'ge	
High	Low	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot	High	Low	Quot	Prev
714	94	Synco	30	5	5%	5%	5%	114	14
245	174	Synco	50	19	146	18%	18%	114	14
1974	1374	Synco	4	4	19	19%	19%	114	14
94	5	Synco	30	18	7	7	7	114	14
U									
1554	714	US&I	1304	2	11%	11%	114	14	14
245	174	Univ	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1974	1374	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
254	164	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
94	5	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
314	24	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
414	4	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
514	5	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
614	2	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
814	34	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
914	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1014	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1114	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1214	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1314	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
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1514	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1614	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1714	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1814	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
1914	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
2014	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
2114	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
2214	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
2314	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
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2614	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
2714	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
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2914	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3014	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3114	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
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3314	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3414	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3514	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3614	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3714	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3814	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
3914	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
4014	14	Unimex	12	5	139	5%	5%	5%	5%
V									
6%	5%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
15%	10%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
24%	17%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
19%	13%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
9%	5%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
31%	24%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
41%	4%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
51%	5%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
61%	2%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
81%	34%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
91%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
101%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
111%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
121%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
131%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
141%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
151%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
161%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
171%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
181%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
191%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
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211%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
221%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
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241%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
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261%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
271%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
281%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
291%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
301%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
311%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
321%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
331%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
341%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
351%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
361%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
371%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
381%	14%	Vall's	50	17	2	5%	5%	5%	5%
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19%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
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19%	13%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
9%	5%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
31%	24%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
41%	4%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
51%	5%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
61%	2%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
81%	34%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
91%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
101%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
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121%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
131%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
141%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
151%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
161%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
171%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
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341%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
351%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
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371%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
381%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
391%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
401%	14%	WTC	10	26	3	2%	2%	2%	2%
X									
18%	8%	Xenics	10	7	15	9%	8%	8%	8%
Y									
71%	8%	ZeroCo	4	6	2	1%	10%	11	1%
1%	5%	Zimmer	24	8	3	6%	6%	6%	6%

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Balance sheet - 31st March 1977

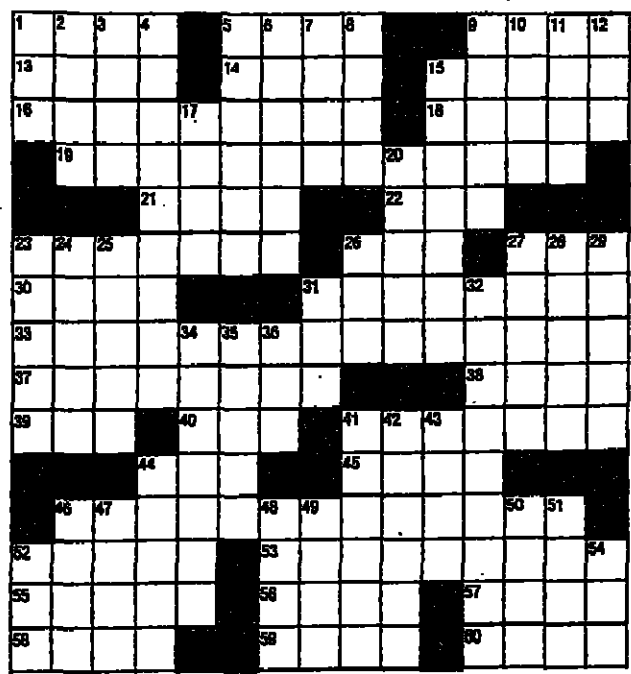
GRUNDIG

The complete and detailed accounts are provided with an unqualified report of the auditing firm and have been forwarded to the German Federal Gazette for publication.

Carl Gewirtz
on the Euromarket.
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.
International Herald Tribune

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Cupid, to the Greeks
 - 5 Memo
 - 9 Complains quiescently
 - 13 "Kilroy was—"
 - 14 Wading bird
 - 15 Fiber for textiles
 - 16 Emotion
 - 18 Betel palm
 - 19 Dominate
 - 21 Soccer great
 - 22 Elan
 - 23 Scared
 - 26 Loud noise
 - 27 Terre Haute inst.
 - 30 Mexican Indian group
 - 31 Appreciative
 - 32 Kibitz
 - 33 Goes along with
 - 34 Bristle
 - 39 Buck's mate
 - 40 Cheer
 - 41 Kin of enchiladas
 - 44 Printer's purchase
 - 45 Chinese port
 - 46 Plop
 - 52 Seasonal song
 - 53 Abnormally preoccupied
 - 55 Golf tournaments
 - 56 Active one
- DOWN**
- 2 Expressions of inquiry
 - 3 Lively dance
 - 4 Caen's river
 - 6 Stipulate the amount to be paid (with "on")
 - 7 Adjective for a good shortstop
 - 8 Heeded a command
 - 9 Color slightly
 - 10 Rebound
 - 11 City once called College Farm
 - 12 Edgar
 - 13 Burroughs
 - 15 Legume
 - 16 Met by chance
 - 17 The same: Lak.
 - 18 Spa on Lake Geneva
 - 23 Syrian leader
 - 24 Hafez al—
 - 25 C'est— (it's laughable): Fr.
 - 26 M.D.'s
 - 27 — a Song Coming On
 - 28 Grofe's "Grand Canyon"
 - 29 Forearm bones
 - 31 Earth: Comb. form
 - 32 Emerson and Lamb
 - 34 Central parts
 - 35 Japan's second-largest city
 - 36 Utmost
 - 41 Part of a mortartable
 - 43 English youth gangs, Rockers and—
 - 44 Religious images: Var.
 - 46 Record
 - 47 Hawkhish Olympian
 - 48 Predicament or protuberance
 - 49 Embassy
 - 50 Passport endorsement
 - 51 Author Hunter
 - 52 Mountain pass
 - 54 Work unit

WEATHER

	G	F			
ALABAMA	23	74	Cloudy		
ALASKA	22	69	Cloudy		
ARIZONA	22	72	Cloudy		
ARKANSAS	22	72	Cloudy		
ATLANTA	27	81	Fair		
AUSTIN	27	81	Fair		
BALTIMORE	27	81	Fair		
BOSTON	27	81	Fair		
BUFFALO	27	81	Fair		
BURBANK	27	81	Fair		
CALIFORNIA	27	81	Fair		
CANBERRA	27	81	Fair		
CAROLINA	27	81	Fair		
CASABLANCA	27	81	Fair		
CLEVELAND	27	81	Fair		
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair		
DUBLIN	27	81	Fair		
EDINBURGH	27	81	Fair		
FLORENCE	27	81	Fair		
FRANKFURT	27	81	Fair		
GENEVA	27	81	Fair		
HELSINKI	27	81	Fair		
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair		
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Fair		
LONDON	27	81	Fair		
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair		

Yesterday's readings: A.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

PENNY

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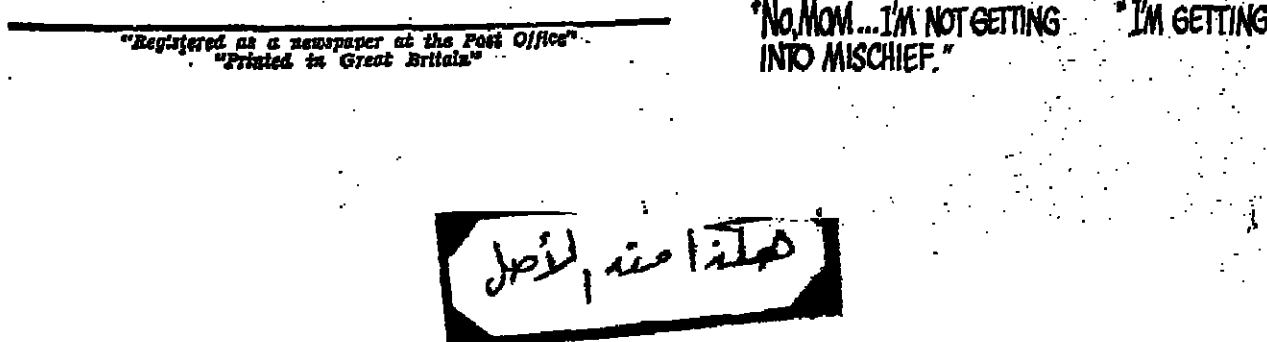
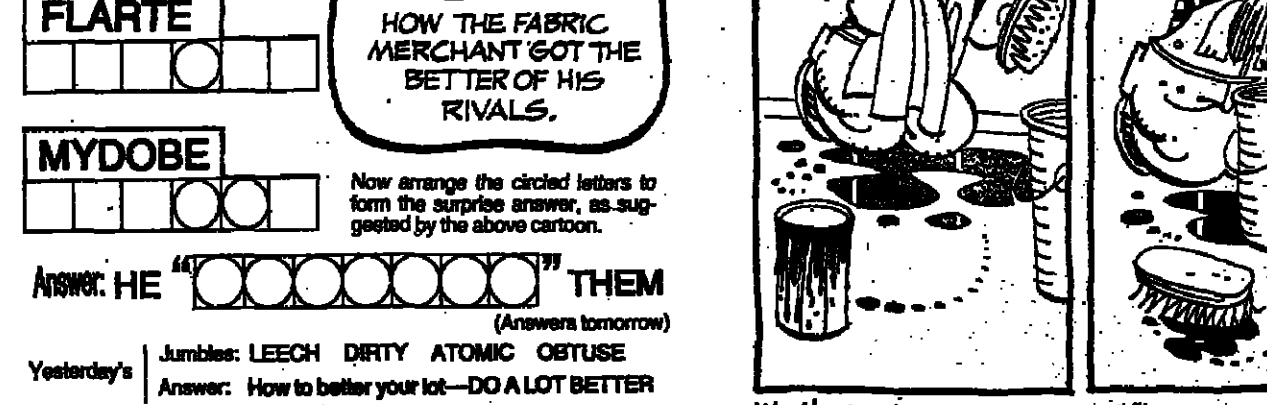
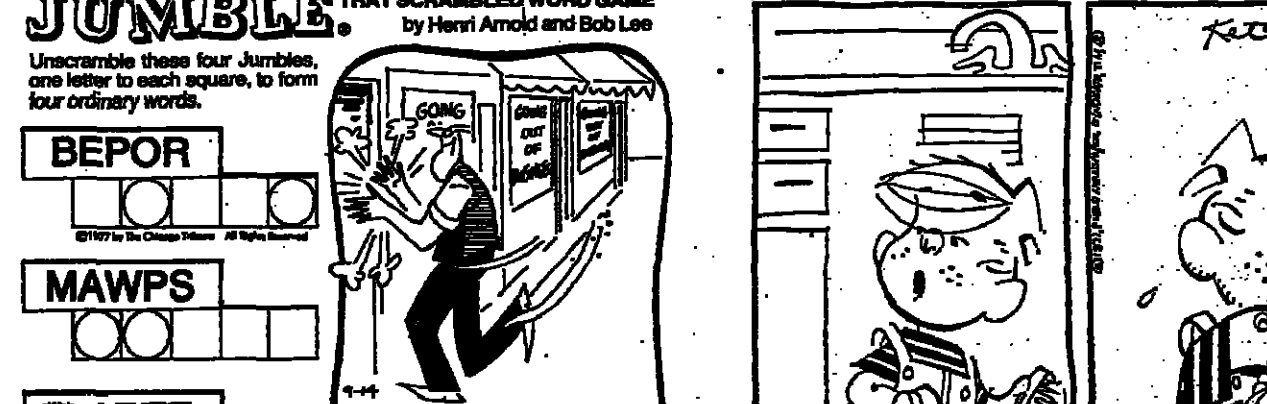
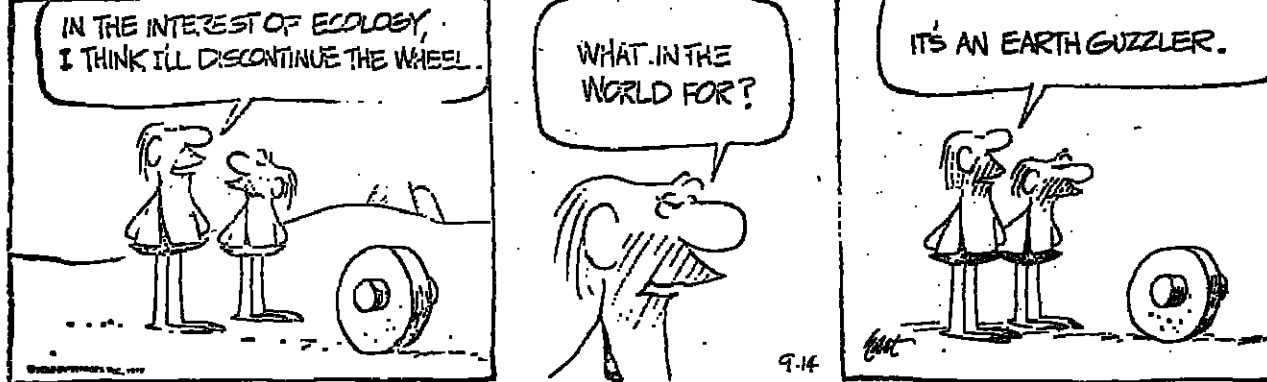
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BOOKS

SONG OF SOLOMON

By Toni Morrison, Alfred A. Knopf, 337 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

SOMETIMES you get lucky. Of the 20 years or so I've spent pretending to be an adult, only five have been devoted to book reviewing. And yet I was permitted to review Joseph Heller's "Catch-22," Doris Lessing's "The Golden Notebook" and Ginter Grass's "The Tin Drum" for a radio station in California; and to review John Cheever's "Bullet Park," Gabriel Garcia Marquez's "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and Maxine Hong Kingston's "The Woman Warrior" for the New York Times. That's luck. These are special books. About them, a reviewer tends to feel touchy and possessive as if, together, they constitute much of what I know and think, and to give away their magic to strangers is somehow to give away my advantage in moral and aesthetic realms.

Toni Morrison's "Song of Solomon" belongs in this small company of special books that are a privilege to review. It may be foolishly named over as a Black Novel, or a Women's Novel, or an Important New Novel by a Black Woman. It is closer in spirit and style to "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and "The Woman Warrior." It builds out of history and language and myth, to music. It just takes off. It Ralph Ellison's "Invisible Man" went underground. Toni Morrison's "Song of Solomon" is a fair-sized American Midwestern city, called Milkman because he was seen, sucking at his mother's breast long after boyhood. His mother, Ruth, is almost catatonic from unidirectional repression. His stunted father is impacted with anger at his wife, his son, and his murderous past. Milkman's sisters, Magdalene, called Lena, and First Corinthians—like his aunt, Pilate, and her daughter, Reba, and Reba's daughter, Hagar—have been christened in the family tradition of picking a name at random from the Bible. The magic begins with the naming. Toni Morrison's flight—Pilate is a fact the pilot, Pilate—a black woman, a "stomach-billed as a kneer," bootlegger and witch, with her brass box for an earring and her bag of human bones—is the strongest character in Toni Morrison's fiction so far. She is the repository of everything everybody else in the novel has forgotten or denies. Seeing her through Milkman's eyes is like narrative strategy; she would otherwise overwhelm the book.

It is also a daring strategy on Mrs. Morrison's part. Unlike her first two novels, "The Bluest Eye" and "Sula," most of "Song of Solomon" is written from a male point of view. All the novels by the way, have very little to do with the world. It is there, of course, a condition and an oppression, but she won't be deflected from the truths of her

All this, in time and detail. The talk is a marvel of vira and nuance. There's a fight with broken bottle in the piling up of insults the explosion is a small piece of craft. We under exactly why the moody is disappointed in his Milkman, and why Guilt, a group of assassins, or different sorts of greed, possess the two. And black may be relieved to see Mrs. Morrison isn't as h. their case as, for in Ntozake Shange has been.

This grit, though, these smart and dignities, a the start. Even in the it's "absence of control," side, "where even love lo way with an ice pick," th in the crazy night rose and ginger-sugar, "this spio-sweet smell that m think of the East and tents and the sha-sha- leg bracelets. The way i smacked, or justice, m or vengeance." Some "there was system, or ti of lions, trees, toads and hills where Pilate will c Milkman fly.

Milkman goes South, t he looks for secret god, plunging his family hist racial memory, into drea myth, walking with h shoes where the rocks t the sweet gum trees are bobcats and Sugarman i Solomon becomes Shalin you can ride the air to.

From the beginning, Robert Smith of the Carolina Mutual Life I Co. can't fly on the day Dead Jr. is born, to t when Milkman "leets an as a lodestar" wheels night sky, Toni Morris control of her book, her naming. Toni Morrison's flight—Pilate is a fact the pilot, Pilate—a black woman, a "stomach-billed as a kneer," bootlegger and witch, with her brass box for an earring and her bag of human bones—is the strongest character in Toni Morrison's fiction so far. She is the repository of everything everybody else in the novel has forgotten or denies. Seeing her through Milkman's eyes is like narrative strategy; she would otherwise overwhelm the book.

John Leonard is on t of The New York Times.

55 Cutouts by Mc On Display in U.

WASHINGTON, Sept. —An unparalleled exhibit the paper cutout pictures Henri Matisse (1869-1954) mature years has been o the public at the Nablery of Art. The cutou after Matisse was bodid surgery and crippled by during World War II, sidered his greatest ach by most art critics.

The 55 works at the have been lent by muse private collectors in the States and abroad. Pi bought by the National in 1971 with a portion of left by the late Alisa Bruce, daughter of the donor, Andrew Mellon, at of its current president Mellon.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr

On the diagramed deal, South opened with two no-trump, and his partner drove to six no-trump. North's decision to use the Gerber convention and continue to six no-trump was aggressive: A raise to four no-trump, as a natural invitation to slam, would have done justice to his hand.

West made a passive diamond lead, which was won in the closed hand with the ace. The club king and ace were cashed, revealing the bad split. This was much better for the declarer than a mere division for he was able to take the marked finesse against

Now the lead of the c turned the screw on East last time. He had to s a heart, and South-play rounds of hearts to force play. East had to lead i diamond jack at the 12 to give dummy two tricks.

Note that it would n helped East to unblock it if he had saved the th disposing of the Q th declarer would have m unexpected tricks with and four.

WEST led the diamond eight.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BEPOR

MAWPS

FLARTE

MYDOBE

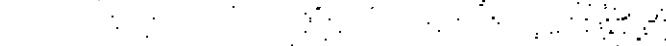
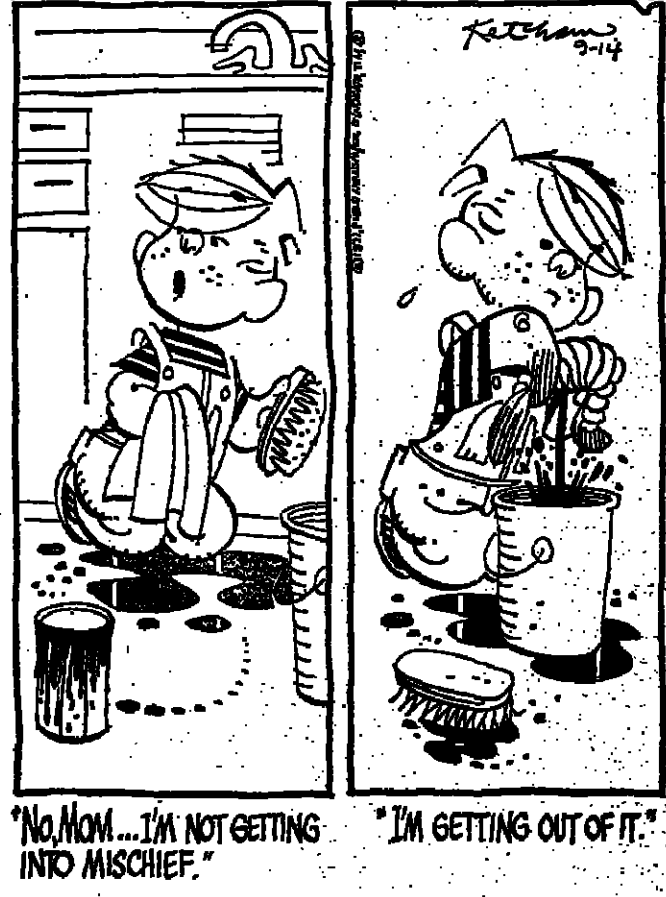
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE " " THEM (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LEECH DIRTY ATOMIC OBTUSE Answer: How to better your lot—DO A LOT BETTER

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office." "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



هناك من لا يصدق

Oles on Top, 6-3, in 2 1/2 Games

Sept. 13 (UPI). — The Orioles drove in two runs of singles to help earn his 190th career move the Baltimore team 2 1/2 games of in the American Eastern Division with a 6-3 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays last night.

Who gave up seven on seven and walked his 16th game against this season. He was the ninth by Dennis Martinez when the cored all their runs. He enabled the Orioles half game on both a Boston and first, York, who were idle, as 8, Tigers 1.

and, Wayne Garland, personal five-game hit with a six-hitter. Dede drove in three runs and ended a six-game streak with an 8-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

who has now hurled 13 games for an 11-13 record Detroit a 1-0 lead.

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore	55	47	.541	0
Toronto	48	54	.470	7 1/2
Seattle	47	55	.460	8 1/2
Minnesota	46	56	.449	9 1/2
Chicago	45	57	.440	10 1/2
Los Angeles	44	58	.432	11 1/2
San Francisco	43	59	.423	12 1/2
California	42	60	.414	13 1/2
Oakland	41	61	.405	14 1/2
Seattle	40	62	.396	15 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	50	52	.490	0
San Francisco	49	53	.480	1
Atlanta	48	54	.470	2
Philadelphia	47	55	.460	3
St. Louis	46	56	.450	4
San Diego	45	57	.440	5
Montreal	44	58	.430	6
Chicago	43	59	.420	7
Los Angeles	42	60	.410	8
San Francisco	41	61	.400	9

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player	Team	W	L	Pct
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	11	3	.786
Nolan Ryan	Minnesota	10	4	.714
Dwight Gooden	San Francisco	9	5	.643
Tom Seaver	San Francisco	8	6	.571
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Line Scores

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5	Los Angeles	San Francisco	4-3
6	San Francisco	California	5-4
7	Los Angeles	San Francisco	4-3
8	San Francisco	California	5-4
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Ferrari Is Silent

On New Driver

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On Again, Off Again: The Red Sox

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT). — For all of you who have suffered through Reggie Jackson's ego, Billy Martin's temper, Thurman Munson's beard, and George Steinbrenner's "commandments," the end is in sight.

Starting tonight, baseball brings you the main event: Five games in eight days between the New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox, perhaps to a knockout. Whatever, they will all be there in Yankee Stadium for three straight evenings and in Fenway Park next Monday and Tuesday, from Catfish Hunter, the mountain bandit to Luis Tiant, the Cuban bandit.

And while the 26 teams in the major leagues will have played 2,106 games when this season ends in 19 days, nobody from Yankee Hill to Fenway Park can doubt that these five will reward us for all those lawsuits, free-agent drafts and irrevocable waivers.

Down to the Last Out

Now to get down to cases. Yes, these are the same rousing Red Sox who started the country and the Cincinnati Reds in 1975 by carrying the World Series down to the final inning of the final game. Then the great adventure was followed by the great letdown.

Last summer, they fired the manager, Dave Johnson, they lost the owner, Tom Yawkey, and they needed until August to sign three of their heroes, Carlton Fisk, Fred Lynn and Rick Burleson. They also finished third in the American League's Eastern Division while the Yankees won the pennant with the best team that money could buy.

But now, clear in the cool September morn, they are up to their old tricks, the streaky Sox, the wild men from the 65-year-old ballpark with its crazy angles and monster wall. They have already broken 12 major-league home-run records this year and tied five others; they have survived some stunning injuries and they have bounced beautifully from one extreme to another in pursuit of their old romance.

The Red Sox began their latest saga by getting into an argument with Luis Tiant, who was making over his contract and didn't make it to spring training until the last couple of weeks. Meanwhile, on March 24, they went over to Bradenton, Fla., for an exhibition game against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

They brought along Lynn, the boy wonder of 1975, strictly as the "designated hitter." But the Pirates insisted on the old (or National League) rules: no designated hitter. So Lynn got into the game as a pinch-

hitter, creamed the first pitch for a single, hit a second second base and jammed his left ankle diving back into the bag. Result: torn ligaments, and he missed 27 games after the season started in April.

A Rousing Return

Lynn goes to extremes, too. He got back into the lineup on May 13 in Seattle and hit the first two pitches he saw for home runs.

Meanwhile, Rick Miller had replaced him in center field—but he was struck by a pitch in early May, broke his left thumb and missed 23 games. So Dwight Evans moved over from right field to center, until he stopped short while rounding third base on June 1 in Texas. Result: torn cartilage in the right knee.

Evans struggled through 37 games after that, but on Aug. 18 he stopped struggling after he and Miller collided while chasing a fly ball in Milwaukee. That time, both banged their knees. Miller missed eight games and Evans after surgery, missed the rest of the season.

So much for the outpatient outfield. As for the pitchers, Tiant was throwing hard and leering hard but was out of shape and out of sorts. Rick

Evans was throwing hard and leering hard but was out of shape and out of sorts. Rick

Skipper of the Australia Is the Quiet Type

From Wire Dispatches

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 13.—As much as Ted Turner is loquacious and flamboyant, Noel Robbins, skipper of Australia in the America's Cup series, is taciturn and retiring.

But the 41-year-old property developer and company director is said to be ruthless and confident at the helm of a sailboat, a man who never gives up against adversity.

Robbins proved it 20 years ago when a broken neck suffered in an auto accident appeared to have ended his sailing, a sport in which he became interested at the age of 11.

However, he overcame the paralysis that resulted and went on to become a top 14-foot dinghy sailor and 1971 Australian Soling class champion. He has represented Australia twice at world Soling championships.

He is described by his fellow sailors as a man who believes in action rather than words, a skipper who can handle a crew well,

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player	Team	W	L	Pct
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	11	3	.786
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